

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

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Breed Types.

*Read at the Fairmeade Farmers' Institute
by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.*

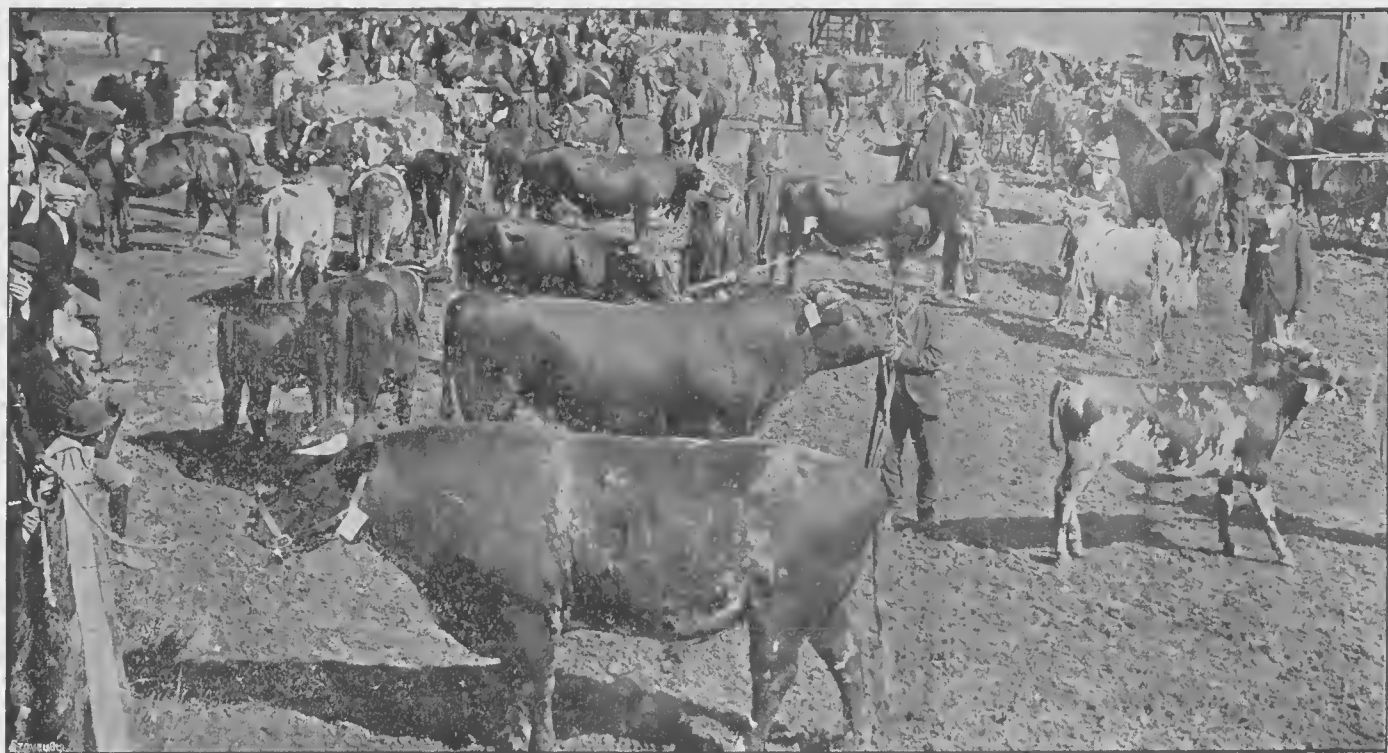
In my present remarks I shall only deal with types of cattle. To my mind there are only two types, viz.: for beef and dairy,

tails, if they are good they will all have a medium sized and shapely head, mild eyes set well apart, short neck, broad shoulders, back and hip, round barrel, low in the flank and full and heavy in the hind quarters, almost level from the base of the horn to the tail, with soft hair and soft and velvety skin, which denotes good feeding quality.

To the dairy type belong the Holstein-Friesian, always black and white. This is the oldest pure breed of cattle in the world, and has been traced back in its native country of Holland for 2,000 years. They are very prepotent, as the color will show to the third or fourth cross, and are now recognized as the leading dairy breed, having won all prizes in Canada last year as well

wide at hips, wide between front legs, large barrel, high flank, good escutcheon, light hind legs, with plenty of room for the milk vessel, level on the back and double wedge shape, from the top of the shoulder down, and from the head back to the hips. These, like the beef type, should be soft in hide and hair and the richer the color of the skin the better. Other points are the large barrel to convert rough feed into milk, good milk veins and teats and a compact milk vessel.

Now, then, gentlemen, choose the type you want to follow out, either beef or dairy, and stay with it. Pick a sire of the same type and continue along the same line to ensure success. Do not use on your native cattle a Shorthorn, then a Polled



Parade of Live Stock at Regina Fair, August 9, 1900.

and to each of these types belong several branches or different breeds of cattle.

To the beef type belongs the Shorthorn, the most numerous and most popular breed of cattle in Canada to-day. They are either red, red and white, roan or white in color, and come from England or Scotland.

The Galloway, black in color, without horns and long in the hair, is an old established Scotch breed.

The Polled Angus, black, with smooth hair and occasionally a little white on the belly, we get from the north of Scotland.

The Herefords, red in color with white face, legs and belly, are English. The Devons come from England also, a little further south than the Herefords, and are pure red.

The West Highland breed are smaller, with shaggy hair and long horns. They range in color from light yellow to black. The hides of the Galloways and West Highlanders make very nice robes.

While these breeds vary in several de-

tails, as nearly all in the United States for butter fat produced in contests open to all breeds.

The Jerseys and Guernseys come from the Channel Islands, and are probably the purest of all breeds, as no other cattle are allowed to be landed on the islands. They are fawn or cream colored and are noted for the richness of their milk.

The Ayrshire is from the west of Scotland, mixed red and white in color, though the latest fashion prefers to have as little red as possible. She is a nice little cow.

The red polled from the east of England, and the Dutch belted from Holland, which are black with a white stripe around the middle, are less known varieties of the dairy type.

While these breeds differ in size and color, their type will be fairly uniform and somewhat as follows: Small head, broad muzzle, wide between the eyes and horns, prominent and nervous eye, long and slim neck, sharp shoulders, well sprung ribs and

Angus, then a Hereford, or you will not have even good grades, but scrubs. The same is true of the dairy breeds. Stay with what you start on.

A Scotch critic says: "Many a good horse gets an inferior place when shown by an inferior man." The same thing occasionally happens not so far away as Scotland.

One of the attractions of the agricultural show at Aspatria, Cumberland, Eng., was a contest in guessing the weight of a bullock which was killed at the close and weighed in presence of the officials. There were 166 competitors. Two men guessed the exact weight and divided the 1st and 2nd prizes. The taker of 3rd prize guessed a quarter of a pound below the weight. The highest and lowest guesses were 180 lbs. apart.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2445

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

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JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

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THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

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JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

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WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Wolf Hound Pups, over 3 months old. Parents are sure wolf killers. Address T. Chapman, Rounthwaite, Man. 16-20

For Sale.—Two aged Cotswold Rams, winners wherever shown; also one Ram Lamb, a beauty, cheap if taken at once. J. C. & A. W. Fleming, Rosebank Stock Farm, Pilot Mound, Man. 16-18

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For Sale.—Black Minorcas and W. Wyandottes, 12 fowl and chickens. What offers, either singly or flock? Want room for Silver Wyandottes. Ed. Browu, Boissevain, Man. 16-18

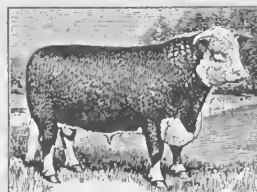
Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

Western Veterinary Co., Box 478, Winnipeg

For Herefords

call on or write

J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



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Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as PRINCE OF WALES (673) DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395) STANLEY PRINCE (6315) PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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Farmers' Live Stock EAR LABELS \$1.50. Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT

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Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada. **AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS** from imported stock. **BEST MILKING STRAINS** with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE. A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.

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Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

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The man who has discrimination enough to buy with judgment for breeding purposes is the possessor of a more valuable kind of knowledge than most people have any idea of. To do so successfully he must not only have the faculty of seeing a long way ahead, but must be able to look a good way behind him. Every step of that retrospect will have for him valuable practical lessons. Why one man's breeding was a jumble and its results a mere lottery and why another noiselessly forged to the front, why a showy looking and prize-winning sire rarely left one good colt or calf, and why another that was not known ten miles from home left stock that every one wants to buy, are to such a man an open secret. He may not be very voluble in the dissemination of what his quiet but sure insight has learned, and his retentive memory stored up, but he is a safe man always. What he knows is well worth drawing out and what he does is always worth watching, in his buying more especially.

he has reached half his natural term of life.

But here, as with other classes of animals, a great deal may be gathered by finding out the antecedent performances of the family of both sire and dam. Was the sire a certain or uncertain breeder? Was the dam a regular breeder and a good nurse? It will be found that breeding and nursing power are very closely connected, and the cow that cannot properly nurse her own offspring is pretty certain before many years to find her way to the butcher's block.

The cow that has broken service, or may have slipped a calf a little later on is always a dangerous beast to take hold of, and to be carefully avoided. It may be only an individual defect, or may have come about through pure accident, but that is one of the most risky points in the buying of choicely pedigreed and well brought out stock. One such case may introduce abortion to an otherwise valuable herd and ruin the half of them for life. Any bull that has been used on any such cow is dear as a gift, for he may do a great amount of mischief before the cause is even suspected and there is no

More Scotch Shorthorns.

The value of Aberdeenshire Shorthorns was recognized at a much earlier date in Canada and the States than in England, where aristocratic pedigree and prestige had too strong a hold to be easily shaken. But we in the west had no old-fashioned prejudices to overthrow, and Ontario and the middle Western States found in the Cruickshanks strain a type of feeders' beasts that they failed to find among the enfeebled descendants of the costly Duchesses of the golden era of Shorthorn breeding. But we have changed all that, and Queen Victoria, by her level-headed manager, is breeding and exhibiting at the Royal shows of England, Ireland and Scotland, Cruickshanks and other northern types of Shorthorns, whose right to the championships of the breed—we might say of all cattle breeds—no man of any pretensions to cattle judgment thinks of disputing.

But though royalty and aristocracy now handle with honor and profit the farmer's



Group of Pure Bred Ayrshires, Creamery and part of Outbuildings on the Roselawn Farm, owned by Wm. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

A man who buys to keep cannot know too much about the antecedents of the beast he wants to buy, if that animal is a male. A dealer must study how to catch the fancy even more than the judgment of the man he buys from, but in an animal that is to be kept for permanent breeding either as sire or dam, more is to be thought of than pedigree or individual merit. Both are good things to have, but there are important points to be studied besides these. Say it is a cow. A dairy cow does not need to be fat at any time, though if she lays on a little new flesh when dry, that a persistent milker will turn into milk later on, it will rather be a point in her favor.

If it is a female of the beef breed that is under review, a skilled buyer will detect under any amount of condition the presence or absence of breeding quality no matter how fat she is. A cow that has a tendency to roll up fat and do little else is, as a rule, a very unsatisfactory breeder, and will go to the butcher before she has lived out her natural term of usefulness. The same is true of males. A bull with the possibility of many years of usefulness in him may, by too early use, or by excessive "fitting" for show purposes, become useless before

remedy and no redress for such a ruinous investment.

The same thing holds good of every variety of live stock. In no case is it more observable than in the sheep. At this season the good-looking ewe is the one that has most likely raised one mean lamb and the thin one the mother of robust twins. An old shepherd will note the ram whose offspring are second rate, few in number or of undesirable sex, and get rid of him as soon as possible to somebody who has not yet learned to distinguish between goodness and good looks. It is the same with the sow. The huge pedigreed sow with one or two prizes to her credit and four or half a dozen very ordinary pigs at foot, is the one to religiously keep away from.

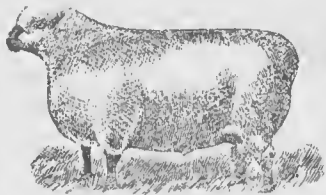
The white bull finds more favor in the old country than here. Sportsman, bred at Montrave and owned by Graham Stirling, of Strowan, was 1st at the Scottish National, and Duke of Armathwaite, a white Cumberland bull, was second at the Great Yorkshire. He is one of the very best bulls in England to-day and leaves splendid stock.

Shorthorn, which the Cruickshanks spent a long life developing with such success, we can still look back with pride on the fact that it was the farmers of this continent who had set the stamp of practical approval on Cruickshanks work before the aristocrats of the old world had even heard of the worthy Scotch Quakers whom royalty was in the end glad to honor.

That the west is still as sound as ever in the Shorthorn faith is evidenced by the fact that half a dozen of our Canadian breeders and men of like faith under the Stars and Stripes are buying and bringing across the same useful sorts, not in ones and twos, but by scores.

Of those Canadians who have recently invested, and in some cases have their stock in quarantine, we may name W. G. Pettit, 54 Scotch; John Isaacs, 41 Scotch; W. D. Flatt, 26 Scotch; Cargill & Son, 54 Scotch, and Arthur Johnston, 27 mostly Scotch. These are all names of men who are in the front rank as importers and breeders, and never hesitate to pay well for animals of real merit, the Flett sale at Chicago being the latest example of success.

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Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.
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Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

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OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gits, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (144) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gits of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood rams my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

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RAM LAMBS **BREEDING EWES**
 For sale. 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep. 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply
 ALEX D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man



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Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

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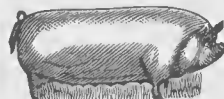
CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and **LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE**



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR

GALLOWAYS

Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,
 Hope Farm,
 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, Man

—FOR SALE AT—

FOREST HOME FARM

A grand lot of young

SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers



among them some crack Show animals, winners at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and others that can win. A few Yorkshire Pigs, both sex, and a beautiful lot of B. P Rock cockerels. The first to order gets the choice.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

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The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



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Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.



WARRIOR 2ND [5070] AT 2 YRS OLD.

50 HEAD OF

SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

from 18 months to 3 years' old, nearly all sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and Indian Warrior, that took sweepstakes at World's Fair. These cattle will be sold on one or two years' time to suit purchasers if required.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS



J. A. CHAPMAN,
 Beresford, Man.

Importer and breeder. Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



Home of Manager and Help on the Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

Selection of Breeding Sheep.

This is the season at which the expert sheep man makes his selection for next year's breeding. As a rule he will depart very widely from the choice a raw beginner would make in the same circumstances. The tenderfoot, if buying, will most certainly pick the big good-looking, well-conditioned ewes, and reject the thin ones. The other man knows better, not that poor condition by itself is a merit in any animal meant for breeding. But in the case of the ewe it is most likely an index of free nursing tendency of the dam. The thin ewe, if otherwise correct, may have reared successfully a pair of good lambs, while her good-looking rival may have laid most of her food on her back and bred and nursed only one very ordinary or almost puny lamb. The expert wants, if at all possible, to see the lambs of the ewes he wants to buy, and will select accordingly.

One reason for early selection of the ewe is that she may be liberally dealt with in the months to come before she is mated for her next season's lamb crop. One of the very best pastures for ewes preparing for next year's breeding is a good oat stubble with a grassy and weedy bottom. Sheep will gather a lot of grain on such a field, and as the drain on their milking powers was stopped when the lambs were weaned, the ewes will rapidly gather condition to prepare them for the functions of maternity. A ewe that is poor at the time of mating is not likely to be prolific, and if she does, owing to her natural fecundity, drop two lambs in spring they are bound to do poorly and at the same time pull her much below par in condition. Hearty condition at the time of mating is the great secret of prolificacy and free milking afterwards. The tendency to these two things is hereditary to begin with, but may be encouraged or repressed by after treatment, and the female offspring of twin-bearing

ewes will always be prominent in this respect. In this country very few ewes are worth keeping for more than four crops of lambs. A ram should be in good condition, but never too fat, and always a pure bred. What breed? That depends. If there is ample feed for the ewes, a cross of Leicester or Oxford Down is all right. For grade ewes on most pastures the Shropshire will be most likely to fill the bill. The breed of the female is much less important than the possession of fecundity and good nursing power. A good grade of any ordinary breed is good enough to breed from, and the selection must be governed by the opportunities within the reach of the intending buyer. A Cotswold, for example, if all right as a breeder, will drop good lambs to the service of any mutton ram within reach, be he Lincoln or Leicester, Shrop or Oxford. If early lambs are wanted, govern yourself accordingly, but the middle of April is about the right time for the bulk of the lamb crop.



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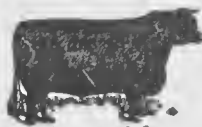
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Crop of Indian Corn, Van Horne Farm.

Feeding Value of Pastures.

Wm. Carruthers, F. R. S., consulting botanist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is perhaps the most qualified scientific authority now alive on the subjects with which he deals. But he is working very much in the field already carefully cultivated by the late French scientist, De-laune, who worked from very close inspection of the pastures his own stock fed on. He watched with an eye-glass the plants liked and disliked by his sheep, and gradually added to the quantities preferred by sowing more of their seeds. On one point his views appeared to conflict with general observation. Rye grass was rather abundant in the pastures, and superficial observers assumed that this was because the sheep liked it. The actual fact was that it was there, because the sheep liked it less than other sorts and was therefore permitted to mature its seeds, while the plants better liked were so closely cropped that they never had a chance to throw up seed stalks.

Mr. Carruthers has, after continuous research along the same lines, reached the same conclusions. One plan he tried was to enclose a patch that was very closely eaten down and let the plants grow up. In this way clear proof was got of the kinds that were really relished, and those that merely grew because the stock would not eat them or only ate them because they could get nothing else.

The views substantiated by those two able observers have much more than a theoretical value even in this country. Sheep are specially fastidious about the plants they eat, and even of those they do like they are always careful to eat only the fresh young shoots. That is one reason why they should never be allowed to graze in fall on young timothy or Brome grass.

Cattle are the principal stock of the west, and at first sight may not appear so particular as sheep. That is to some extent

the fact, but anyone who will follow them in their grazing will find that once they get condition enough to allow of a greater degree of fastidiousness in their feeding they will only eat what is most palatable and reject all others. At the present sea-

son the spots eaten bare will be always on dry ground, while the "hay swamps" are hardly looked at. On pastures wholly natural the grasses found on dry land differ from those in swamps, though to the shallow observer they may seem all alike. If the grass has been seeded, the preference of the cattle will be very marked indeed. Let any one who is curious on this point sow alongside of each other on the same kind of land the three well-known varieties, native rye grass, timothy and Brome, and turn in his stock on the lot. If he has any two of these sown this summer we invite him to make the experiment before winter sets in. We suggest that what his cattle, young and old, eat most of because they like it best is the grass the western farmer should grow as a rotation crop. Give the thing a trial anyway and see if new world experience confirms the teaching of those old world authorities.

Whipping Balky Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it to-day, says the National Stockman. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named:

Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clap his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.



Seventy Acres of Oats, Van Horne Farm.

The Scary Horse.

Nearly every colt when first driven away from home will scare and shy more or less at objects along the roadside. After he has been driven a few times the common practice is to strike him with the whip every time he does this. Nothing worse than this could be done, says J. Al. Dobie. The next time he will not only be afraid of the object but of the whip also; and by a little training in this way he will soon be confirmed in the habit of scaring and shying off at nearly everything he sees. I have known many good horses to be almost ruined by this senseless practice.

The better way is to let him have a little time to look at the object, and as soon as he learns that it is not going to hurt him he will pay but little if any attention to it. When he stops and does not want to pass an object that frightens him it is not best to get out and lead him past if it can possibly be avoided. He will soon want to be led past everything he does not like the looks of. He can be driven past almost anything if he is given a little time to look at it.

The horse that whirls square around in the road when frightened at something ahead of him is not only disagreeable but positively dangerous. I have known many persons injured by being thrown out of the rig in this way. It can be prevented much easier if the horse is driven double than when alone. I have owned several young horses that were very bad in this respect. They can nearly all be cured of the habit by working them with a trusty animal and careful handling. If they must be driven single accidents can usually be avoided by driving to some two-wheeled rig that can be turned square round without upsetting.

What shall we do with the very scary horse that takes fright and runs as if possessed by a demon? It is a hard question to answer. Reader, listen to a few dongs: Don't take an aged person, a helpless child, a screaming woman or a timid man in a rig behind such a horse. Don't attempt to work him without a severe bit, good harness, strong lines and hold-back straps and a stout rig. Don't take any chances, believing that you can manage any horse, for you can't. The real expert himself makes no such claims. The one who does is the boy in his teens, or the man who has never seen a really bad case.

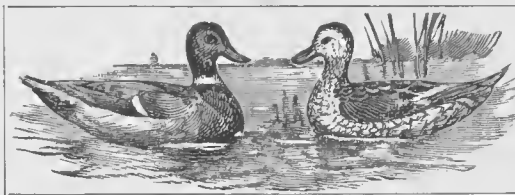
If the horse plunges and runs without paying any attention to any bit or "side line," however severe, I consider his case hopeless. I have owned one such, and although he changed owners about a score of times he never found a driver that could handle him successfully. But these are extreme cases and are very rare. Generally a man can control and cool down a horse, provided he can control himself and keep cool. But many men get rattled as soon as a horse pricks up his ears and quickens his gait, and in such cases their bawling, frightened voice will scare him about as badly as anything else. On the other hand, if we can get his confidence, if we can get him to believe that nothing can hurt him so long as we have him by bit or lines, it is really wonderful what may be done in the way of controlling him by the voice alone.

But anything that may be said on handling the scary horse can only be suggestive. All depends on the man. If he has not patience, is quick tempered or afraid, or has not sufficient interest to study him and the best way to manage him, he would better leave this to one skilled in that line.

The farmer who reads agricultural papers is not likely to be sold out by the sheriff or be beaten at some flim-flam game.

Duck Shooting

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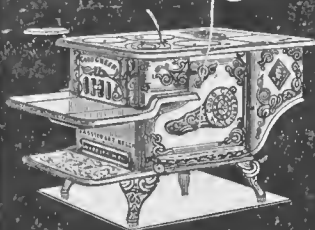
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Binders at Work on Farm of A. J. Cotton, Treherne, Man., August, 1900.

Beats the Flatt Sale.

Canadians were naturally proud of the enterprise shown by W. D. Flatt in the venture he made at Chicago a few weeks ago. But the best things going then were not in it with the results of the investment made thirty years ago by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que. Fashionable Shorthorns were then sold at what we should now call very fancy prices, and Mr. Cochrane rather surprised the folks at home by the prices he was prepared to pay for really first-class stock. He paid Col. Gunter \$5,250 (1,000 guineas) for Duchess 97th. To T. C. Booth, of Warlabay, he paid 1,500 guineas for Lady Grateful, full sister to Lady Fragrant, which beat all England for three years in succession, and for the heifer Bride of the Vale 1,000 g. For a heifer of the Vesper family he paid 500 g. On a subsequent trip he paid 1,000 g. each for two more Duchesses, selling their heifer

calves to Lord Dunmore at the same figures. Then he bought from Mr. Booth the bull, Royal Commander, son of Commander-in-Chief, 1st prize at the Royal, and from Lady Pigot a magnificent heifer called Rosedale. In 1879 Mr. Cochrane, foreseeing a possible slackening in the price of fancy Shorthorns, decided to sell out while the boom lasted, and chartered a steamer to take back his herd to England, where a noted Cumberland herd belonging to Rev. Thos. Staniforth was to be sold at Lake Windermere. Thornton, the famous stock auctioneer, had charge of the sale, and the cream of the British Shorthorn fanciers were there. Ten yearling heifers of the Duchess tribe were sold, one going to R. Loder for 4,300 gs., another to Lord Bective at 4,000 gs. The bull Royal Commander was sold at private sale for 1,150 gs. The lot made a mint of money for Mr. Cochrane, and it would be interesting to know what their offspring are bringing to-day.

Save Labor.

Wherever the horse can be made to take the place of a man on the farm it will pay to do it. Thus, if one man driving four horses can do the work heretofore done by two men and two teams a clear gain has been made. The latest improvement in this line is the man driving four horses on a gang plow with another horse hitched to a section of drag following him, the horse being tied to the plow. When the field was plowed, it was also dragged.

While all animals so far as possible should be controlled and handled by the general law of kindness, it is still true that such methods will not always work. A lion was never tamed save with a black-snake whip. It is never safe to pet a bull, and most stallions are only kept well behaved through fear of the whip. Most well-broken horses and dogs know what the whip means.



Prof. Fletcher, Botanist Can. Ex. Farm, Ottawa.

G. H. V. Bulyea, Com. of Agric., N.W.T.

Angus Mackay, Supt. Indian Head Ex. Farm.

Garden of Edmund Lefebvre, St. Louis, Sask., 1900.

The Toronto Fair.

Saturday, the 8th inst., saw the close of what was probably the most successful fair ever held in the Queen City. The steady substantial advancement which year after year has attended the Toronto Industrial has not only given to it a connection which is nation-wide, but the fact is readily becoming recognized by outsiders that it is the greatest annual exhibition of the continent, and the attendance from the south this year ran away up into the thousands. As the fair extends over a term of two weeks, and the management endeavors to arrange the programme, so far as possible, so as to balance the attendance upon the various days, the immense crowds are well handled and over-crowding upon special days is largely avoided. A few years ago the first week was generally marked by an attendance not over-large, while the closing days of the second week brought crowds in almost unmanageable numbers. As the fair grows older, more people visit it during the first week. Of course, Farm-

good show of serviceable animals. It was a noticeable thing that, while the animals shown need not be registered, that the winners in the male classes were all recorded. The sweepstakes stallion in this class was John Millar & Son's Lord Roberts, a two-year-old. The geldings shown included a lot of fine individuals—the useful money-making sort. In thoroughbreds there was something of an improvement over past years. The leading feature in this class was the exhibit of J. E. Seagram, Waterloo, although there were a large number of other smaller exhibitors. Among the Standard breeds there were very few young stallions shown, and not enough fillies to fill the classes. The coach and carriage class was one of the largest on the ground, there being 108 entries, the largest part of these being in the sections for single horse in harness and matched teams. Fillies also were a good exhibit, and the prizes throughout were scattered to a very large number of individual exhibitors. Hackneys were seen in larger numbers than in former years, there being ten exhibitors, and some of the animals showed a good deal of excellence. The sweepstakes stal-

Isabella was first last year. In three-year-olds, Russells were again first with Centennial Isabella 45th; J. & P. Crerar, second. In two-year-olds, Russells had first and second with Centennial Isabella 47th and Nonpareil 58th, both heifers of good scale. Capt. Robson's Craibstone Baroness, bought at Platt's Chicago sale was placed third, being rather out of condition. Out of 25 entries for yearlings, Watts secured first and second with Mildred 8th and Matchless 25th; Capt. Robson, third and fourth. Sweepstakes female, Russell's Nonpareil 52nd. Aged herd, Russells, first; Robson, second; Watts, third. Young herd, Robson, first; Watts, second; Hillhurst, third. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor, W. C. Edwards, first; Watts, second; Nicholson, third. Four females, bred and owned by exhibitor, Russells, first; Watts, second. Best three, get of one bull, Watts, first; Russells, second. The championship of First Choice is one more honor for his sire, Judge, of Prairie Home.

Herefords were better than last year, both in number and quality. H. D. Smith had the best of it all through. His bull,



McIntyre Estate Farm, Balmoral, Man.

ers' Day always brings out a very large attendance.

HORSES.

The horse exhibit was mostly a satisfactory one, in some classes the entries showing a considerable increase over last year. The Shires, general purpose and roadsters, however, fell off a little in numbers from former fairs. Clydes made a good showing. Graham Bros., Claremont, secured 1st place in the aged class, also champion medal, with Baron Burgie, 2nd going to Robt. Davies for Lyon Maegregor. Third and fourth went to horses shown by T. H. Hazzard and D. & O. Sorby. For stallion and four of his get, Graham Bros secured first with Macqueen, an imported horse, second going to D. & O. Sorby for Lord Charming. One of the best sections in the Clydes was the 2-year-old stallions, there being a dozen entries. Females in Clydes were not numerous. Graham Bros. and D. & O. Sorby had things pretty nearly all their own way. In Shires there were only seven females shown altogether, and the stallions were only a few. The heavy draught class, Canadian-bred, open to animals sired by either Shire or Clyde, was a

lion, also first as aged stallion, was Squire Rickell, shown by Robt. Beith, M. P. P., Bowmanville. The stallion exhibit included four imported ones. There were nearly 200 entries in hunters and saddle horses, and ponies were a larger exhibit than in past years.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns were, as usual, the strongest class in the show, with 178 entries, but that is fewer than we had at Winnipeg in July, entries here totalling 250. Young stock was, both for quality and numbers, very conspicuous and the best herds of the East were represented. Messrs. J. & W. Watt's Charles Dickens was first in aged bulls. J. & W. Russell's Duncan Stanley second. In two-year-olds Crerar's imported Captain Mayfly first, Russell's Royal Bounty second. In yearlings Capt. Robson's First Choice, by Judge, first; Hillhurst Farm, second and third. In bull calves, Watts, first; Robson, second and third. Sweepstakes for bull, any age, went to First Choice. In aged cows Russell's Nonpareil, a cow of great quality, first; Robson's Freida, second; Russell's Centennial Isabella 35th, third. This was a strong class.

Mark Hanna, had for the second time first and sweepstakes. Two-year-old bulls, Smith, 1 and 2; Stone, 3; yearling bulls, Smith, 1; W. H. Hunter, 2; aged cows, Smith, 1, 2 and 3; 3-year-old cows, Smith, 1 and 3; Stone, 2; 2-year-old cows, Stone, 1; Smith, 2; Hunter, 3; yearlings, Stone, 1; Smith, 2 and 3; herd, Smith, 1 and 3; Stone, 2.

Polled Angus made a fairly good showing. J. Bowman's Kyma's Heir was sweepstakes male; W. Hall's 2-year-old heifer sweepstakes female. The principal awards were: Bull, 3 years, Bowman 1, W. Stewart & Son, 2; bull, 2 years, Hall 1 and 2; bull, 1 year, J. Bowman 1, Stewart & Son 2; aged cow, Hall 1 and 3, Bowman 2; 3-year-old cow, Bowman 1, Hall 2, Stewart & Son 3; 2-year-olds, Hall 1, Bowman 2, Stewart & Son 3; herd, Bowman 1, Hall 2 and 3.

In the Galloway class only D. McCrae and A. M. & R. Shaw competed, but the quality shown was very good. With Lord Wedholme, a champion at the Scottish shows, McCrae had first in aged class and championship. He also had first and championship with Semiramis 25th, and rather the best of it all through.



Crop of Oats, McIntyre Estate Farm, 1900.

Ayrshires and Holsteins made an excellent display, Jerseys weaker, Guernseys not at all. Conspicuous among Ayrshires was Ogilvie's Douglasdale, champion of Scotland last year. His feet were in bad order and he only got third; Massey's Silver Prince, 1; Dymont's Drummond, 2; Wylie's Uncle Sam, by Baron Renfrew (imp.), out of the famous Nellie Osborne, 4. In 2-year-olds, R. Ness, with Duke of Clarence, had first and championship; Cormack & Son, 2; Ogilvie, 3. In yearlings, Stewart & Son, first, with Hover a Blink; Wylie, 2; Ogilvie, 3. In a grand lot of aged cows, W. E. H. Massey had first and championship with Lady Stirling 3rd; Ogilvie, 2 and 4; Stewart & Son, 3. In 3-year-olds, Ogilvie, 1; Ness, 2; Hume, 3. 2-year-olds, Hume, 1; Stewart, 2; Wylie, 3. Yearlings, Hume, 1; Ogilvie, 2 and 4; Ness, 3. For four animals sired by one bull, Hume, 1; Ogilvie, 2. Young herd, Ogilvie, 1; Ness, 2; Hume, 3. Graded herd, Ogilvie, 1; Hume, 2; Ness, 3.

Holsteins—In aged bulls G. W. Clemons' Count Mink Mercedes was first and for the third time champion; G. Rice, 2; Gilroy & Son, 3. Bull, 2-year-old, Rettie Bros., 1 and 2; Gilroy & Son, 3. Yearling bull, Gilroy & Son, 1; Rettie Bros., 2; G. Rice, 3 and 4. In a fine ring of aged cows, Gilroy & Sons' Inka Sylvia was first and champion; Clemons, 2; Gilroy & Sons, 3; Rice, 4. In 3-year-olds, Gilroy, 1; Rettie Bros., 2; Clemons, 3. Two-year-olds,

C. M. Keeler, 1; Gilroy & Son, 2 and 3. Four, the get of one bull, Gilroy & Son, 1 and 2; Clemons, 3. Herd, Gilroy & Son, 1; Clemons, 2; G. Rice, 3; Rettie Bros., 4.

The American exhibitors of last year were absent, but there were some very good Jerseys placed by local men, among whom R. Davies, W. E. H. Massey, B. H. Bull & Son, L. B. Davidson and D. Duncan took honors, Davies and Massey pressing each other pretty closely. Massey's Prince of Dentonia was sweepstakes bull.

In the dairy test only four Holsteins entered, which were placed as follows:—

| | Name of Cow | Owner | Lbs. Milk | Lbs. Total Solids. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Inka Sylvia . . | Gilroy & Son . | 128.25 | 13.4483 |
| 2 | Highland . . . | | | |
| | Cornelia . . . | Rettie Bros . . | 126. | 13.4429 |
| 3 | Winnie R . . . | G. Rice | 112. | 12.0817 |
| 4 | Daisy Texal 2 . | G. Rice | 104.25 | 10.9193 |

SHEEP.

Last year saw a very large exhibit of sheep, but the exhibit of this year outdid that of '99 by about 40 animals, and the competition was very keen all through. It is very evident that, no matter what is the case in Manitoba and the N. W. T., in Ontario, at least, the sheep-raising business shows no indication of falling off. The Cotswold men were John Park &

Sons, Burgessville; A. J. Watson, Castle-derg; John Rawlings, Ravenswood; John Thompson, Uxbridge; T. Hardy, Shore, Glanworth. Together they made up a strong class. Leicesters were more numerous than ever, with grand quality. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, and Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, were the principal exhibitors. Lincolns were out in great numbers from the flock of Messrs. Patrick, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, were also on hand. Shrops were as popular as ever, and were shown by John Campbell, D. G. & J. G. Hammer, Hillhurst Farm; W. H. Beattie, H. A. Ledger, and W. E. Wright. Oxford Downs were shown by J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon; Smith Evans, Gourrock, and R. J. Hine. Southdowns were there in great profusion. John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, won all the red ribbons. Rich. Shaw & Son, W. E. & G. L. Telfer, and T. C. Douglas were also good exhibitors.

SWINE.

Strange to say, the number of entries in swine fell from 611 last year to 411 this year. There seemed, however, to be a good demand for breeding stock and a number of sales were made on the grounds—a good omen for the future of the business. Yorkshires showed an increase of one exhibit over last year, but the other breeds fell off sadly. Be it remembered, however, that 411 entries in swine means a very large display. It is claimed that the



Wheat in Stook, McIntyre Estate Farm, 1900.

York class was the strongest which has ever come together anywhere. Brethour & Saunders, Burford; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Simmons & Quirie, Ivan; E. Dool, Hartington; I. Rogers, Weston; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, and W. J. Howard, Amber, were the exhibitors. Berks were not so numerous as usual, but the quality was good. The exhibitors were Geo. Green, Fairview; T. A. Cox, Brantford, and Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove. Tamworths fell off to less than half of '99, but were still a creditable display; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; Colwill Bros., Newcastle; Andrew Elliott & Son; J. R. Newell & Son, Crampton, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, showed in this class. The other breeds—Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Duroc Jerseys—were all very weak in numbers. The awards for pens of four export bacon hogs went 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th to exhibits of Yorks, with 4th to a lot of Tamworths.

Without an Equal.

I have never used the equal of Herbageum with horses. It cleans out worms, drives away lice, cures scratches, keeps the kidneys right, and puts the blood and general condition as you want it, giving a fine sleek and healthy appearance. It doubles the spirit and value of a driving horse and for a working horse it puts almost too much life in him. It increases the food value of hay and grain materially, and reduces the cost of feed very much.

I have raised better calves since I began the use of Herbageum than I ever did before, and I do not think that anything can surpass it for them. It is good with either skim-milk or sour milk, and I have never seen anything to beat it with whey. I have secured better results with Herbageum than with flaxseed meal and at less cost. It keeps them regular, prevents constipation, keeps them free from scouring, and there is no trouble with lice when it is used. Have also had the best of results on other stock.

In fattening cattle it will put on flesh when hay, roots and almost all other feeds fail, and with cattle fattening as well as with milch cows coarse foods can largely replace the more expensive ones. By using Herbageum the meat is firmer and weighs heavier. Besides there is a saving in time of feeding of about eight weeks in six months—that is, as good results can be obtained in six months with it as in eight months without it. With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally can to a large extent replace hay, grain and meals, without loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal. It prevents all scouring with cattle and keeps them regular at all times. It is of great advantage to feed it both before and after coming in, as it cannot be excelled as a preventive of milk fever, and it is a positive cure for bloody milk. It maintains a cow in good flesh and condition when milking heavy, and increases the flow of milk, which is certainly of a richer and better quality, and the flavor of the butter is better. When pasture is poor in the summer cows are very much improved if it is fed to them then. I have also used Herbageum in raising young chickens, and found it good as a remedy for chicken cholera and other poultry diseases. It greatly increases the number of eggs, which are of larger size and the flavor is much improved. While using it my hens never stopped laying.

ALFRED A. TAYLOR.

Margaree Harbor, N. S.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Injury to Testicle.

J. J. Richards, Red Deer: "I have a valuable yearling bull with one swollen testicle. It was evidently hurt about two months ago, and at the time he was in considerable pain. The swelling is still there, but not quite so bad as it was, and he does not appear to have any pain in it at present. Do you consider that he will be a sure bull?"

Answer.—As long as the injury is confined to one testicle the bull should be all right for service. If you refrain from using him until next season there is a strong probability of the injured testicle returning to a healthy state. Its recovery would be greatly helped if you could arrange a suspensory bandage to support the weight.

Hydrocele.

D. S., Innisfail: "Calf seven months old, in splendid condition, castrated at three weeks old. Over two months ago noticed him looking as big as if he had not been castrated. Since then has grown larger. Can feel a round lump almost as large as a hen's egg apparently attached to each cord. Kindly advise what to do."

Answer.—The "lump" you feel at the end of the cord is probably a collection of watery fluid, in the sac from which the testicle was removed. The best way to treat it is to grasp the sac so as to make the skin tense over it, then puncture it with a sharp pointed knife and cut from within outwards, making a good large incision. Do the same on the other cord and leave the wounds open to heal by granulation.

Debility and Oedema.

Subscriber, Glenboro: "I have a mare ten years old that took sick this spring after sucking. I took her to a veterinary surgeon and he said that it was the effect of lung fever. Her belly was swollen up and her sides a little. I put mustard on her a couple of times and the vet gave me powders that I gave her, but did her no good as far as I can see. This mare has not had the fever since a year ago this spring and she got over it all right and was in good order when she took sick. She worked as well this spring as she ever did until the last two or three days, when she seemed to play out very easy and would sweat a great deal. Her belly is a little smaller now. I have worked her only about a week altogether since spring work was done. She eats a little hay and half a gallon of oats at a feed three times a day. Would you please tell me what is the matter or the cause of her sickness and what to do?"

Answer.—The swelling under the belly is a symptom of debility and a weak circulation, with probably some kidney trouble. You should feed her more liberally than you are doing and give her three gallons of oats a day if she will eat them up clean. Give her the following medicine in a pint of water twice a day:—Solution of perchloride of iron half an ounce, tincture of ginger two drachms, spirits of nitrous ether one ounce.

Possibly Swine Plague.

Wm. Huggins, East Grand Forks: "I have a young boar three months old, he eats and drinks and is doing fair. He took a little cough and takes spells of going around the pen till he gets tired. He drops the left ear, a wheezing in his nose, is hard of hearing and yellow water runs from the eyes."

Answer.—Symptoms of lung disease occurring at this time of the year in swine are suspicious of swine plague, a disease resembling hog cholera in its contagious nature and often present in the same herd or even in the same animal along with that disease. You should carefully isolate the boar so as to prevent the possibility of the disease spreading to others, and at the first sign of the disease spreading you should notify the state veterinarian, Dr. Reynolds, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Giving medicine to hogs is impracticable unless they will take it in their food, and therefore it is of little use to prescribe for the case. If, however, you could get him to take cod liver oil in his food, he should be benefitted by it.

Blood Poisoning.

W. I., Beulah: "I had a valuable draft mare, eleven years old, sucking a foal three months old; been working her till about a month ago, then put her in pasture with others in same condition. After being there about ten days I found her one morning a little stiff. The day being warm I left her till evening, then took her in, and found her swelling in the muscle behind the right shoulder. Next morning she was swollen in both hams and shoulders and down into the forelegs. Consulted a veterinarian, who gave me powders to give her and liniment to rub on swollen parts. In a few days the swelling left legs and quarters and went to the udder. Left there in a few days and moved along the belly, then without leaving the belly swelled round the upper lip. Left there and swelled over the right kidney. Left there and seemed to choke in the nostrils and cough, then started to run a green fluid from both nostrils and sometimes a little blood and seemed to have more pain than usual. Then seemed to be getting better again, but in a day or two more began to choke again and breathe hard and have severe pain. She laid down for the first time in about three weeks, helped her up after a while. In a few hours more she got down again and could not get up and seemed to be in great pain. Her appetite was always good. I killed her as there seemed no hope of recovery. Her colt is all right. Please let me know through your veterinary columns what the trouble was."

Answer.—Your mare probably became infected accidentally, perhaps through a small scratch or insignificant wound, with a disease producing a germ. The disease known as "purpura haemorrhagica" is caused in this way and the symptoms shown by your mare resemble that disease more than any other.

Sclerostoma Tetracanthum.

Subscriber, Belmont: "I have a gelding, six years old, of very keen disposition, keeps very thin. I feed him regularly



Exhibit of Fruit Grown in Manitoba, at the Brandon Horticultural Society Show, August 24, 1900.

best of hay and old oats, but he works himself down weak in a few days, until he gets quite done up, when I have to let him be idle again. I have two smaller horses which do the same work on same feed and keep in good condition on it, work appears to be very easy on them. I never work them more than nine hours a day. The animal is not hide bound, and gets grass quite often now and has

all summer. The one thing I notice peculiar about him is the immense quantity of hay and water he consumes, fully as much as any three horses should do. Can you tell me the reason of this condition and treatment for cure?"

Answer.—The long name above may be mistaken for a "seare" heading, but it is only the Latin name of a species of small

worm which inhabits the colon (or large intestine) of the horse and is sometimes found in immense numbers. These worms are very small, generally about half an inch in length, white or reddish in color, and are not noticed in the voided excrement. When present in sufficient numbers to affect the health of their host they cause weakness, loss of flesh and general debility. In the absence of other symp-



Vegetable and Floral Exhibit at Brandon Horticultural Society Show, August 24, 1900.

toms in your horse there is a strong probability that they are the cause of his condition and a course of vermifuge medicine is required.

Chronic Eczema.

Subscriber, Neepawa:—"I have a mare 6 years old that has been troubled with itchininess in her skin for over a year. It appears to be worse on her head and shoulders and rump, but is to a certain extent all over her body. She rubs and scratches till the hair comes off, and sometimes the skin, but the hair grows on very quickly again. I showed her to a V. S. after it first came on, and he gave me a bottle of stuff to rub on, but it did her no good. Last fall I gave her a spoonful of sulphur in her grain every night for about a month, which seemed to help her, but it did not entirely cure her. After seeding this year I thought I would let her run on the grass to see if that would cure her, which I did for a month, but it did not help her any. There are no pimples of any kind on her. Some people have told me it was mange, but she has stood with my other horses in the stable and none of them have been affected with it. She looks well, feels well and works well. At present she is very fat, but is continually rubbing when in the stable, especially at nights. She is a good feeder and always in good heart; will weigh 1,400 or over. Can you tell me what it is, and what to do for it?"

Answer.—Eczema and mange are much alike in the symptoms they produce and may readily be mistaken for each other. Mange is contagious, however, while eczema is not, and with the history of your mare this should be sufficient to form a correct diagnosis. It is not easy to cure chronic eczema, which often persists for a long time in spite of treatment, and sometimes cases are found that defy all remedies. In treating the case the most important thing is to find a remedy that will relieve the itchininess. The skin will then remain at rest from the continued rubbing and biting and get a chance to recover. The following prescription has been found very useful for this purpose: Ichthyol, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce; soft water, 1 quart; mix. Apply to the parts affected several times a day with a sponge.

Then attend to the mare's general condition; feed her well, but don't overfeed, and see that her bowels and kidneys are in a healthy state. She should have exercise every day and will be better at work than idle. The following alternative medicine is sometimes useful in treating this form of eczema: Liquor arsenicalis. Dose, one tablespoonful three times daily in the feed. Increase the dose gradually to four times the amount, then decrease it again.

To Heal an Open Sore.

Norwester, Orange Ridge:—"I have a yearling steer. Last winter lump appeared on belly, grew until about 8 inches across. About 3 inches through. Supposed at the time the steer had got frozen. Bealed and broke in the spring, about March. Portion of the skin covering the sore dropped off. During the fore part of the summer wound apparently healed up; but about the middle of July, lump re-formed, broke entire skin covering; lump came off, leaving raw flesh. Lately thought it was caused through stoppage of water. Can you recommend any treatment that will heal up the wound?"

Answer.—Wash the sore with creolin and water, 1 part to 40, then dust the raw surface with a powder composed of boric acid finely powdered, 2 parts; iodoform crystals, 1 part. This may be put into an insect powder gun and blown on to the moist surface, where it will adhere and form a healing and protecting covering. This should be done once or twice daily.



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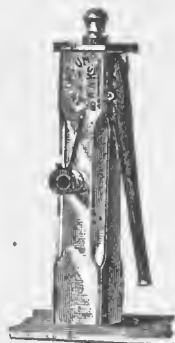
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Crop of Oats on Farm near Edmonton, Alberta.

Another Step in Advance.

The Lethbridge branch of the Southern Alberta irrigation canal was opened to that town on Sept. 4th. The distance from the point of intake is 93 miles. As usual with all such improvements, a large influx of capable settlers is reported from all along its track. This has not been a first rate year for bringing out the great value of an irrigation system. A farmer whose land adjoins the Bow river irrigation system

enterprise of those who led the irrigation "ditches" along the hillsides and trestled them across dry coulees, so making fertile all the year round tracts of country on which verdure was in earlier times dried out before the end of June.

Farming With Electrical Power.

An association of farmers in Bavaria is building on a stream near by electrical works by which to generate power, to be

The Minnesota State Fair held at Hamline a few days ago opened under rather unfortunate circumstances, the implement buildings having been burned the day before the opening. Otherwise the fair was a splendid success. The great feature of the show was the Herefords. Over 400 were there for sale and exhibit, representatives of the best herds on American soil being present. Dale, for two years champion, was again on top. His son, Perfection, was junior champion.



Northern Alberta's Exhibit of Grains and Grasses at Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

south of Calgary, reports that all summer, just when he had made up his mind to turn on the water, another fine rain came along to save him the trouble. Quite so, but then we don't want all our farm equipments all the year round, and a good water system is worth owning and keeping, even though a season may come round when it is scarcely wanted. Even if the land were only wanted for ranching, every practical stockman knows that in a hot, dry summer free access to water is half food. One-half the ranching value of some parts of the adjoining State of Montana is due to the

used in doing all sorts of farm work. They begin with sowing, grinding and pumping, but will be able to do plowing later on.

At several of the leading English shows this year electric cattle feeders have been on exhibition. This machine contains the feed and is so arranged that at a stated hour, as desired, a bell is rung and a stated quantity of food is deposited in the box where the animal may get it. In this way the services of an attendant are dispensed with altogether, and it is hoped that the scarcity of help in Great Britain may thus be overcome.





Care of Milch Cows During the Fall.

By J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Dairying, Regina, Assa.

Although up to the present time the weather has continued warm, yet occasional cool days and nights, the advanced stage of harvest, and a glance at the calendar, all remind one that fall is beginning to environ us. One well-marked characteristic of our autumns is cool to cold nights; and it is not an unusual thing for us to have a snow storm during the early part of October, accompanied by a couple of days of rough weather.

A feature that has characterized the creamery business in the Territories during past years has been a rapid decline in the cream supply during the fall months, accompanied by the early closing of our creameries. This is due, mainly, to the fact that it has been too common a practice to leave our milch cows exposed and to shift for themselves during the cold nights and inclement weather, with the result that they shrink in milk very rapidly. The discomfort in itself dissipates energy, and the cold wastes an immensity of animal heat; and the result of such treatment is that practically all the food consumed is required to supply the animal's physical needs, leaving little for the production of milk.

We would urge upon all dairy farmers the great necessity of at least stabling their cows at nights and during the rough weather of the fall season; and if, in addition to this, they have a little of such food as green oat sheaves to feed their cattle they will find that the milk supply will keep up remarkably well, and the effect upon our creameries will be that they will have a much larger make and be able to run much later. Many dairymen supplement the failing prairie pasture by grazing their cattle on Broome aftermath. This grass retains its succulency and freshness almost until winter, and again provides pasture in the spring long before there is any appreciable growth of the virgin grass on the prairie.

We should not have to close a single creamery before November, and if any of our farmers have failed from any cause to provide a sufficiency of food for the fall they should, at least, stable their cows at nights, and stable and feed them during stormy weather. This in itself would be a large move in the right direction, and once tried would give such good results as to insure its permanent adoption and lead to improvement along other lines.

Another, but comparatively minor, difficulty with which we have to contend is that a few patrons withdraw their patronage in the fall, just when it is most needed. This is hardly fair to either their neighbors and fellow patrons or to the creamery (excepting in cases where the butter is needed for use at home), and is, I believe, due to an erroneous idea. During the fall the price of butter invariably advances, and comparing the price they obtain for their fall butter with the average price at the creamery for the season, they conclude that they can do better by retaining their cream at home. While the average price at the creamery for the season may be 20 cents, this does not say that the price secured for the fall make was only 20 cents. The price of the fall goods

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might be 23 or 24 cents and that of the summer goods only 17 or 18 cents, the average for the season being, say, 20 cents. The price of creamery, as well as that of dairy butter, advances in the fall, and by continuing his patronage to the creamery the patron reaps benefit from the rising market just as truly as though he were to withdraw it.

But, as already stated, this is not the great difficulty with which we have to contend. The chief cause of the rapid shrinkage in the cream supply is that there is a corresponding shrinkage in the supply from each patron, brought about by the defective features, already mentioned, in the treatment of our milch cows during the fall. A more general adoption of the suggestions we have made is essential to the success of fall dairying.

A full report of the organization of the Territorial pure-bred live stock associations will appear in our next issue.

his convenience. Other ways of putting a good face on doubtful consignments might be named, but this one may suffice as a sample.

It is difficult to see why a man should be prohibited from using any form of package he sees fit, but Mr. Murray suggests that the trouble could be met by compelling every man to stencil his name and address on every such box or package, so that there can be no mistake made as to the origin of the consignment. The outside dealer will then have correct evidence as to the source of the butter he handles and govern his business accordingly.

At the little meeting held in Winnipeg the other day it was cheese that was most under discussion. Cheese is high in price because limited in quantity, but in our experience at least high price does not guarantee superior quality. It rather works the other way. The demand must be met and the dealer meets it by buying from

an agent to put down dirty and poor milk. We cannot see that it is the business of any government to put down such practices by legal enactments. The government has provided at great expense a good dairy school. If the factory men employ inferior men or pay good money for poor and dirty milk, they are primarily responsible, and the dealers (who take the produce of such factories are about equally blame-worthy. Each man has the remedy a good deal in his own hands. We are glad to learn that one or two owners of factories, not over-squeezed by competition, are planning to stop the practice of pooling milk and will test for butter and casein contents of what they take in, as well as look after the cleanliness of the delivery system. If the government sends out a qualified man to instruct the cheese makers in the manner of applying this test and suggest improvements generally where they are asked for such advice, that is a work well within the province of the department.



Prof. Fletcher, Central Exptl. Farm, Ottawa.

G. H. V. Bulyea, Com. of Agriculture, N.W.T.

The Farm Home of Geo. Glaister, near Prince Albert, Sask.

Manitoba Butter and Cheese.

As intimated in our last issue, there has been considerable dissatisfaction at the Coast with the way in which our dairy produce has of late been put upon that market. Dairy Superintendent Murray's letter, also given in that issue, explained the true quality and origin of one rather bad case, but there was more of the same nature that needed looking into, and he has since gone to the Coast to look over the ground once more. Generally speaking, he finds that one form of what may fairly be called fraud has been practised in this way. It is illegal to brand dairy butter as "Creamery." But there is no law to hinder any man from buying a wagon load of the boxes used to pack the genuine creamery and fill them with dairy butter made by 200 different people, some of it excellent when put in his hands, some of it dear at any price. He may ship a load of such butter into a Winnipeg cold storage, because he thinks it for his business interest to do so, and send it west at

the makers the best stuff he can get, though well aware that it is a poor lot he is paying good money for. Why it is poor is not difficult to conjecture. The cheese industry is almost entirely confined to the east side of the Red river in the French and Mennonite settlements, and there is a good deal of competition among the factory owners for the raw material furnished by their patrons. Milk may be delivered in an over-kept condition, in vessels that went home yesterday filled with the whey of the day before's make of cheese, and carelessly washed before the sweet milk was put in them. If a maker rejects that milk he loses a patron. Perhaps his uncles and cousins go along with him and the rival factory takes it in with the suggestion that the next day's consignment must be newer and cleaner. In this and other ways the reputation of the country is badly damaged and the habit of negligence and uncleanness fostered because it goes unpunished.

The factory man who has offended that class of patrons by telling them the truth wants the government to step in and put on

More we cannot see that it is their duty to undertake.

We gladly bear testimony to the fact that poor stuff and discreditable ways to get rid of it are not the rule with our dairy factories and produce dealers. It is in the interests of good men that we speak thus plainly of the quality of the output of those who are less careful of their own reputation and that of the country they live in. One excuse we must offer for the cheese factories. Up till the last year or two they were fighting a losing battle against low prices and local difficulties and were tempted to economize by using poorly skilled labor. But it is different now and will pay them to keep a higher ideal before them and see that everything possible is done to rise to the high standard of previous years when our dairy produce had so high a reputation that it could be sold without any question of its quality. It is only by each man doing his own share that we can maintain our position in outside markets. When that is done our produce will sell in the best markets at the best price.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Ocell's Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITTEN.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Contagious Abortion

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED
OR PREVENTED BY USING

WEST'S FLUID

Which is a cheap and most effective Disinfectant, simply because it is a strong antiseptic, and destroys the germs upon which such conditions depend.

90c per ½-gal. can; \$1.50 per one gal. can.
Circulars specially prepared by a Veterinarian.

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,
Department "N," TORONTO, ONT.
Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip

The cow has a moral influence upon man; she brings him every day twice a day without fail, pay for her living; she doesn't run in debt for board and lodging, but pays up as she goes. In paying she tenders international currency accepted and used by every mother's son (and daughter) in every civilized country on earth. Nearly everything a farmer produces must undergo some change, before it is available for food, and even money, legal tender everywhere, is of no account whatever for the sustenance of life, except when exchanged for something else; but the product of the cow is at once available for food, and the more we use of it, in its natural state, the better for our life, both animal and moral. Things are valuable and precious only in proportion to their power to sustain life, hence we hold that milk is more precious than gold, and the lacteal fluid far above the price of silver. Besides giving man nourishing food, free from all injurious elements, and nourishing mind as well as body, she helps a man's morals by improving the productiveness of the soil, thus diminishing the causes a man would have for fretting on account of poor crops, weeds, etc. A man that is moral at all will improve morally, if his farm yields a good crop and the cow is the primary cause of it.

The latest gospel in this world is—know thy work and do it.—Carlyle.

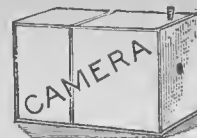
The Dairyman a Manufacturer.

Charles Phillips, of Jefferson county, Wis., amassed a fortune of \$100,000 in 28 years. He started with a capital of \$800 in the dairy business. He never did a day's work in his life. He was a remarkable man. I asked him the question once, "To what do you attribute your success?" His answer was, because he never could do a single day's work. He was afflicted with shaking palsy. He said, "I saw at once that I must depend upon myself as a manufacturer for my business. I must learn to manufacture. I must bid goodby to the idea that I am a producer, for I cannot do that. I am a manufacturer, and no manufacturer can get rich on the work of one pair of hands. Consequently I must learn to employ labor; to understand how to enhance and enlarge my facilities." And so he found he could handle two men, then three, then four, and when he died he had 28 men in his employ. His history was to me the most profound study of that of any man I have ever seen, showing clearly that the finer economies of the manufacturer must be brought into play upon the dairy farm, and not the ruder judgments of the producer.—W. D. Hoard.

Milk giving is a habit. The tendency to give milk is inherited, but this inheritance must be developed by habit and practice. The best bred cow in the world can be ruined for dairy purposes by neglecting to train her in the habit of milk-giving, and a very poor cow can be developed into a pretty good one if properly trained and fed.

A dairyman denounces the practice too common among milkers of pulling away at the hind quarters of the udder first because they are easiest milked. In this way the hinder part of the udder is distended and made to hang too low, while the fore part is tucked up, and eventually comes to give less than its proper share of milk. Symmetry is more than a mere fancy. The shape of the udder is to some extent an index of its quality.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



FREE complete as follows: Camera, Dry Plates, Hypo, Fixing and Developer Powders, Toning and Developing Trays, Silver and Ruby Paper, Printing Frame and Directions. Any person can make a good picture by following instructions. Given for selling only 15 beautiful Parisian Belt Pins at 10c. each. Write and Outfit all charges paid. HOME SPECIALTY CO., Box F Toronto.



Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of pure, refined Paraffine Wax. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each pound cake.

Sold everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

During May

We had in bloom Lilacs, Honeyuckles, Caragana and Flowering Currants, and in hardy plants, Scilla, Tulips, Pansies, &c.

Plums and Crab Apple trees with their mass of bloom were very ornamental.

Have you any of these growing, if not, order for next session.

H. L. PATMORE,
BRANDON NURSERY.

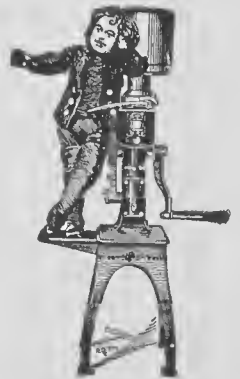


SILK We've purchased all the remnants from the largest Silk House in Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing about 100 pieces of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. One package by mail, 15 cents or 2 for 25c. silver, Johnston & McFarlane, 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

Again to the Front!!

The De Laval Cream Separator has just been awarded the
Highest Honors
over all competitors exhibiting at
the PARIS EXHIBITION.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



Canadian Dairy Supply Co. 236 KING ST. **Winnipeg**

GENERAL AGENTS.



A Corner of the Vegetable Exhibit at the Brandon Horticultural Society's Exhibition, August 24, 1900.

Some Dauphin Bee-Keepers.

Bee-keeping is an industry which has not as yet been very extensively exploited in the west. Various reasons may be assigned for this fact, not the least of these being the belief that it is very difficult to winter bees here successfully. The experience, however, of those who have kept bees in Ontario and also out here, seems to indicate that no more difficulty need be apprehended in Manitoba than in more eastern parts. Not long ago one of our staff visited two or three farmers at Dauphin, who reported their efforts a success. One of these, James H. Maynard, has in the past favored this paper with an article on the subject. Mr. Maynard winters his bees regularly in a pit made in a dry knoll. The pit consists of a trench about

four feet wide and two or three feet deep, covered with planks and earth and provided with a ventilator at either end. Before putting away, the top of the hive is covered with a wire or zinc screen to keep out mice, and over this is put a clean new cloth. The space in front of and over the hives is filled with clean oat straw. Mr. Maynard has had first-class success in bee-keeping, and keeps a nice little colony.

Isaac Spillett, at the foot of the mountain, adopts a method of wintering which seems a little severe when regarded in connection with our 40 below zero record. He has kept bees in Manitoba for the past four years, and winters them on the stand. He makes a box around the hive six inches larger on each side than the hive itself, and fills the interval with perfectly dry sawdust. The usual waxed

cloth is removed from the top of the hive and replaced by a new one, right on top of which the sawdust is laid, a cover going on the outside box, but not on the hive proper. The entrance space is left open to the bees through a small tube running through the sawdust. Very fair success is claimed for the method. Mr. Spillett kept a large apiary at Barrie, Ontario, and claims that there is a greater diversity of honey producing plants in the west than in his old home.

The art of putting the right man in the right place is, perhaps, the first in the science of government, but the art of finding a satisfactory position for the discontented man is the most difficult.—Talleyrand.



Millet Hungarian.

Millets at Brandon Experimental Farm, August, 1900.

Millet Algerian.

The Great Field Trial

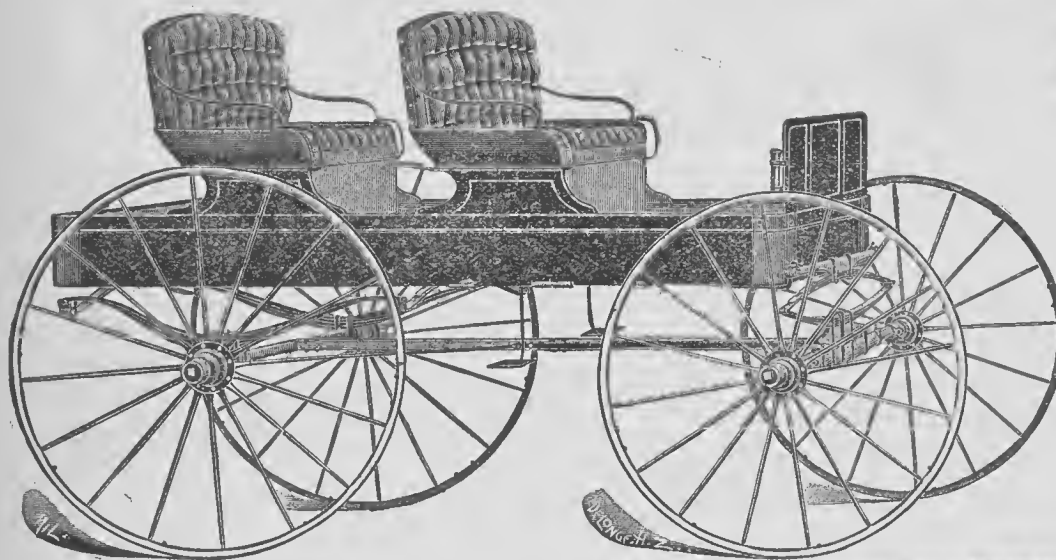
In
France



In
France

McCormick Wins Easily

The Gold Medal and 200 francs (the single highest award for Binders) was won easily by the McCormick Binder at the Field Trial at Coulommiers, on July 19th, against all comers. This is the greatest and most important trial held in France during the Exposition year.



Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons
of every description.

For prices write to—

Johnston & Stewart,

GENERAL AGENTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

THE MITCHELL WAGON

The Wagon that has given universal satisfaction for
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

Mitchell & Lewis Co.

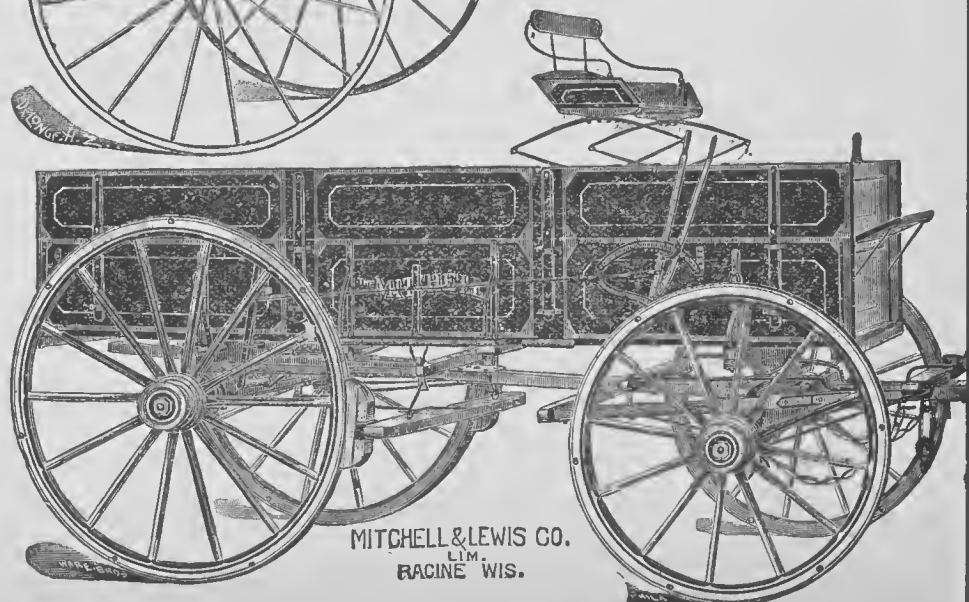
LIMITED.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

—THE—

MITCHELL WAGON





Carrot River Valley.

Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask., writes: "I have received a number of letters regarding an article in your Midsummer Number, on the Carrot River Valley, and cannot spare time to answer individually; would you kindly publish the following:—
Q.—Can we procure good stock farms,

Feed for Immigrant Stock.

John Waddell, McCurdy, S.D.:—"How much feed per head can we take into your country as settlers free of duty for our stock, and could we have it shipped in after we arrive there or would we have to take it with stock? It would suit us much better to have it come after if possible."

Answer.—You will be allowed to take in as much of any kind of feed as will last your stock for (say) a month after you are located. Every consideration is given to bona fide settlers. It should be taken along with the animals. But Indian corn is duty free and if you have much of that on hand for which a low price only can be got, it might pay you to bring it along. Carload lots were quoted for No. 3 corn

low spots under sweet grass and a good job of summer-fallowing is done so as to kill annual weeds by repeated harrowings, the whole field will get infected by the small roots broken off and dragged round by the harrow. Never fallow in such a case. Let the grass grow freely till well on in May. Then plow a deep, good job, turning the sod completely upside down. Harrow directly and drill in $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of barley on that and most of the grass will be killed before the barley is ripe.

If you have already been working that land in the way we object to, there are two courses open to you. Either take a good crop of wheat off it, regardless of the grass, and plow as we have said the second year for a barley crop. Or you



Portion of Manitoba Experimental Farm exhibit at the Brandon Fair, August 3, 1900.

with water and timber, near prospective line of railway? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can all kinds of grain be raised there without danger from frost? A.—After 16 years' experience, I consider this district as free from frost as Manitoba.

Q.—What is the price of land? A.—\$3.00 an acre unimproved.

Q.—Are the winters very severe? A.—No; and not much wind.

Q.—When is railway expected? A.—Next season.

Q.—Is there much drought or hot winds? A.—One year out of 16 crops only averaged from 7 to 15 bushels with dry weather; hot winds not known.

Q.—What kind of soil is general? A.—Rich black loam, with clay subsoil."

at 50c. per bushel on last week's markets here, and corn chop \$22 per ton.

Does Sweet Grass Spread from Seed?

O. K., Yorkton, Assa.: "I would like to know if sweet grass is propagated from seed as well as from roots. A great deal of the summer fallowing is done after this plant has gone to seed, and, if the seed is plowed down, I would like to know if it would be apt to grow when turned up?"

Answer.—This and every other seed bearing plant is to some extent propagated by seed, and if that seed is plowed down it will grow next time it is brought to the surface. But the principal means by which sweet grass is spread in cultivated lands is summer-fallowing and the harrowing that follows. If there are a few

may next spring, not too early, plow down the grass, which by that time will be growing pretty freely, and sow oats or barley on top. The crop of either will be very rank after so much work and may lie down of overgrowth. The grass is not a deadly weed and we advise the first course. Bear in mind that the surest way to get rid of most weeds at little cost is to try and get some free-growing crop to choke them out. Plowing the grass when in free growth and then covering it with such a crop is the best thing yet tried and the cheapest.

Stink Grass.

Theodore Nichol, Manitou:—The grass you sent in is Fetid Drop Seed grass (*sporobolus heterolepis*), noted for its of-

Bang!!

We have sold out our consignment of Breach-Loading Shot Guns that were slightly marked by sea water, and now offer a line of samples to clear out at cost.

Do you want a high-class Gun cheap?

Then read the rest of our offer.

CHEAP GUNS AT ASHDOWN'S

WINNIPEG.

Bang!!

For - - \$16.00
A Gun we always sell at \$20

For - - \$18.00
A Gun we always sell at \$24

For - - \$20.00
Always sold for \$28.

For - - \$22.00
Always sold for \$30.

For - - \$25.00
Always sold for \$35.75

Bang!!

Select which Gun you want. Drop us a post card and we will forward by express, C.O.D., with the privilege of examination.

If the Gun does not suit it does not cost you a cent. Address

JAS. H. ASHDOWN,
Main Street Store,
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

CHEAP GUNS AT ASHDOWN'S.

fensive smell when in bloom. We have not seen it anywhere but in Southern Manitoba. Like many other native grasses it has the tendency to shed its seeds very freely.

Gopher Destruction.

A Wolseley correspondent invites attention to the fact that "The Pasteur institute of Paris was recently invited to reduce the number of rats in the drains of the city of Paris by means of cultures of virulent microbes placed in their haunts. The coco-bacillus was chosen and spread on corn on head. A contagious malady was thus introduced and the remedy has been effective." The writer asks: "Don't you think that the same microbe would be successful in destroying the gophers, which are rodents also?"

A Plague of Fleas.

E. T., Reston, Man.: "I have been troubled with fleas for years in my house and beds. Cannot get rid of them. I have tried scalding and house-cleaning, salt and insect powders, but they all failed. Could you tell me anything that would drive them out of the house or destroy them?"

In reply to this question, Professor Fletcher, Ottawa, says:—"I would say that there are several species of fleas, many of which live on domestic animals and the larvae of which occur in the places where they sleep. The larvae do not actually live upon the animals, as they are not blood suckers. They feed upon morsels of animal matter, such as hair, scurf, feathers and dried blood. If your correspondent has no domestic animals which come into the house, the only means of freeing the house is a constant application of scalding water and pyrethrum insect powder. I don't think that salt would have any effect on these insects. Cats and dogs bring in many fleas from farm yards; so, when fleas are troublesome, these animals should be refused admittance, cruel and hard as it may seem to some. Many people, I know, would rather have dogs and fleas than no dogs and no fleas."

Note.—Some time ago in the Dauphin district there was a visitation of fleas such as this writer complains of, and it was then fully believed that they had their origin on the prairie, as the very cleanest houses were as much subject to invasion as others. We incline to attribute this at Reston to the same cause.

Wild Grapes Wanted.

Professor N. E. Hansen, Horticulturist at the South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D., sends us the following letter, to which we freely call the attention of our readers. Professor Hansen was only the other year sent by the American government all the way to Siberia in search of plants and seeds suitable to our climate, and is an enthusiast in his chosen field. He says:—"I am making a special effort this year to obtain fruit of the wild grapes of the Northwest from various localities for the purpose of plant-breeding. We need a grape hardy enough to stand without winter protection. If any of your readers who know of wild grapes in Manitoba and Assiniboia would kindly send a small basket of them by express or smaller lots by mail, it would aid greatly in this work. Select from as large-fruited vines as possible. I would endeavor to remember later all assisting in this way, in distributing new seeds or plants."

The Game Laws.

Chicken Shooter, Orange Ridge, Man.: "Will you please state in your valuable paper the meaning of the portion of the game laws respecting the close season for chickens? 1. Does the law prohibit farmers, owning land and working the same, from shooting chickens on said land during the close season? In other words, can a person legally shoot chickens during the close season that alight on his own grain fields? 2. Supposing the law does prohibit such shooting, could a magistrate at his option acquit a farmer tried on a charge of chicken shooting on the grounds that the said farmer had a right to shoot chickens that were on his grain?"

Answer.—1. The intent of the law can-

not be mistaken. Even on your own land it is illegal to shoot chickens for more than the period stated in the act or at night or on Sundays. 2. The magistrate is appointed to administer the law as it stands and if you or any one else it detected breaking it, his duty is to punish the offender. The fact that the birds went on your grain in harvest time is no proper extenuation of the offence. The principle behind the law is that it is inexpedient to allow any one for sport or profit to exterminate the animals the law seeks to protect.

Temperature for Eggs Under Process of Incubation.

S. K. Carter, Woodleigh, Manitoba:—"Would some of your experienced subscribers in the poultry line please inform me at what temperature eggs should be kept when under process of incubation?"

Answer by Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge P. O.:—"The proper temperature for eggs under process of incubation is 103 degrees. While 103 degrees during the entire hatch has given the best hatches, any temperature between 101 and 105 degrees will produce good results. Any temperature over 106 degrees is injurious, and, if continued any length of time, will kill the germ. Low temperature, on the contrary, will not kill the germ, but will greatly prolong the hatch and make the chicks weak. The importance of placing the bulb of the thermometer on a fertile egg must not be overlooked, as a fertile egg is two or three degrees warmer than an unfertile one."

Pig Weed Seeds.

Subscriber, Bagot, Man.: "Will you kindly tell me if the seeds of the plant pig weed, or lamb's quarter, are of any use to feed to any kind of stock, and if so, what is the best way to feed?"

Answer.—Given in moderate quantity they make excellent feed, but must always be steamed or boiled so as to prevent them going through the animal undigested. Try them cooked along with mill or chop feed. Sheep could, perhaps, eat them safely without cooking.



Farm of Thos. Pollon, Dauphin, Man.

Denounces the Midway.

Visitor to the Fairs, Neepawa, Man.: "Kindly allow me, as a visitor to the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, to express myself on one or two points in connection with them. In the first place, I think that the enterprising managers are to be congratulated upon the very high standard, from the standpoint of true usefulness, to which they have raised these fairs. I have it from some of those who ought to know, that the stock exhibited at Winnipeg this year rivals very closely in point of quality that to be seen at our best eastern fairs. On the other hand, I must congratulate The Farmer upon 'scoring one' in the editorial in the August 5th issue, in which you discuss the side-show question. In the humble opinion of the writer, this side-show business is a departure in regard to which those in charge of our fairs can well afford to go slow. That a number of the side-shows admitted to the grounds this year were entirely devoid of any recommending feature is, I think, beyond a question. That the popular opinion of some of them is that they were not only fakes and humbugs, but worse, is also a fact to which no one need pretend to be blind. We, as a Canadian people, have earned the reputation of being a morally-careful people, but if we are willing to so easily sustain the odium of having bartered our respectability, it is a fair question if we are not 'selling our birthright for a mess of pottage.'

"But outside of all moral considerations, there is another aspect of the question which is worth viewing. The large number of farmers and other visitors who attend the fairs from all over the country, put themselves to considerable expense for a day or two of sight-seeing. When they get inside they find the walks blockaded with jams of people in front of their tents. If they go inside, they come out disgusted; if they do not, they find the day made tiresome by the monotonous unmusical rat-a-tat-tat of tin pans, the over-vigorous beating of drums and the continuous calling of the criers.

"While some of the side-shows were doubtless all right, there is nothing good to be said about a very large proportion of them, and sensible people do not want

to feel that an agricultural and arts exhibition has been turned into a Bedlam or a circus. People and fair boards are known by the company they keep, and it is much easier to lose a good reputation than to regain it. In conclusion, let me say that two of these side-shows visited our local fair on the 7th and 8th inst. One of them, the ostrich farm, was all right, but I think I am safe in saying in regard to the other one, the Palace of Mysteries, that all our best people felt humiliated that it had been allowed on the grounds."

Note.—This visitor strikes the nail on the head. Farmers don't want to be humbugged and faked after coming a long distance to see the exhibition. Neither will careful people allow their children to go where such questionable shows are admitted. We would like to have the views of others on this subject.

Foul Seed Wheat.

A Strathcona subscriber sends us in a conundrum. Last spring the C.P.R. sent west about half a dozen cars of seed wheat, to be sold at cost to farmers in Alberta, thereby displacing a mixed lot of home grown seed they have been using for years, much to the lowering of the grade of the wheat they were marketing. Along with his letter is an editorial from a local paper in which the editor assumes that proper care could not have been taken by the company in the selection of the seed. It alleges as one example that a farmer will be forced to summer-fallow 110 acres of the wheat sown out of that consignment on account of the quantity of hare's ear mustard which came in the seed. "The grain was very fine in appearance, and apparently clean, but the mustard seed is so small and of such a color that it was not detected." On such incontestible proof it is naturally assumed that the railway company is responsible for the presence of those weeds in that and similar grain crops.

"It is not the business of The Farmer to apologize for the blunders of the C. P. R., even if, as in this case, its intentions were the very best. But we are somewhat familiar with weeds and can see other reasons for their presence in

that and similar crops without the C.P.R. having any hand in the transaction. We have, however, traced to its source all the seed sent to Alberta in that way. Part of it was sent by C. A. Young, M.P.P., from Deloraine, part from Mr. Lindsay, of Brandon, who guarantees that extra care was taken in fanning it, and part by Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, as grown by Mr. Dickson, a leading farmer there. These men were all upon their honor, knowing the use the seed was to be put to, and each separate lot can still be traced to the original consignor. If at Deloraine or Indian Head, or the farm south of Brandon, where Lindsay's share was grown, there is hare's ear mustard, then the Edmonton logic is good. If not we can from costly personal experience suggest another solution of the trouble. A short time ago the writer bought 50 acres of new land in a rather dirty district. It bore as nice a crop of clean wheat as could be wished for. To ensure a good crop next year it was worked with extra care and sown with picked clean seed. It came up one of the foulest crops in the neighborhood. The first owner of that land was a genuine old-timer, one of those who think that once you have buried weeds they are gone for ever, and in that faith had bought feed full of bad seeds, which had gone undigested through his horses into the land and filled it with the seed which has produced such frightful and unexpected results. It would be interesting if the aggrieved farmers would forthwith call on the Territorial Weed Inspector to investigate the facts and see how many of the weeds they complain of can properly be traced to the C.P.R. consignment and how many to their own feed bags. All the Farmer wants is to lay the saddle on the right horse. The Department of Agriculture at Regina interested itself a good deal, we know, in the getting of that seed and we can see no more useful task for its able weed inspector, Mr. Willing, than to set him west on a tour of criminal investigation which shall determine who are the really guilty parties.

A complete report of the Calgary fair will appear in our October 5th issue.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
between Lake Superior and the Pacific
Coast, and issued on the 5th and
20th of each month.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or U.S., \$1 a year, in
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WINNIPEG, SEPT. 20, 1900.



IN CONFIDENCE TO OUR READERS.

This journal has always striven to attain to the highest point of usefulness as a farmer's paper—the sort of paper which the farmer will be hungry to read because he feels that it is distinctively devoted to his interests and to his business. The way in which our circulation has advanced, together with the hundreds of friendly letters which we have received from our subscribers, have been very satisfactory evidence to us that our efforts are appreciated.

As a means to a wider and more practical usefulness, we have always felt that correspondence from the farmers themselves was something upon which we could not easily place too high a value. There is such a multiplicity of subjects upon which opinions and experiences of value can be given—crop growing, stock raising and marketing, building, fencing, manuring, gardening, dairying—in short, there are hundreds upon hundreds of questions, some of them, perhaps, more or less local, others of a general character, upon which a great many of our farmers could give suggestions or information, which, if spread as widely as the influence of this paper, would prove of great value to the farming community at large.

Sometimes from a feeling of modesty, or because they are unused to writing for the press and are afraid of making mistakes, our best farmers hesitate about writing upon matters upon which they desire to speak out. The editorial staff will look after that matter, my friend.

We feel strongly that the voice of the farmers upon all questions which affect their own business should be heard. By all the intelligent farmers being ready to add even a small item in the way of information and discussion the usefulness of The Nor'-West Farmer will receive even a further uplift, and the farmers in helping us will be doubly blessed in helping themselves.

We would ask our present subscribers to assist us in increasing our circulation for next year. If your neighbor does not now take the paper, show him a few issues, and get him to try it for a year. The Nor'-West Farmer will be sent to all new subscribers from now to the first of January, 1902, for one dollar, which will include our Christmas numbers for both 1900 and 1901.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

We honestly believe that we have in Manitoba and the Territories a large number of those natural advantages which go a long way towards the formation of happy and prosperous homes, if wisely utilized, and where a farmer or rancher fails, one can generally trace the cause back to the carelessness, inability or lack of sufficient capital of the party involved. A few moments' reflection on the general subject, upon the occurrence of a somewhat "lean year," is rather appropriate.

In a country with cheap land and rich in natural resources, the temptation is always great to disregard the dictates of economy in one's management. We often learn too late that the art of accumulating money on the farm consists more in *saving* it than in *making* it. Here is where we have the advantage of our town friends; their possibilities in the way of saving are usually reduced to economizing in the quality or quantity of eatables. The farmer can live well, in fact, largely at cost price, and still economize and amass wealth. The farmer's table in the Canadian Northwest ought to be equal to the best in any town. But how often is this the case? What earthly reason exists why he should not enjoy the most delicious vegetables, the tenderest meat, the freshest eggs, the best flavored butter, the purest milk? None whatever. It is deplorable, however, that instead of raising all the necessities of life and "a little to sell," we find the "wheat farmer," and the rancher as well, buying his meat, his eggs, his milk and butter! This useless expenditure could usually, by the proper arrangement of his time, have been transformed into a corresponding profit. The tendency on the part of many of our settlers is too much towards putting all the eggs in one basket, and when the basket falls and the eggs break, as sometimes does occur, here as elsewhere, the result is often calamitous. Much has been said and written about "mixed" or "diversified" farming. It would certainly seem advisable that every person who aims to make his livelihood from the soil should at least produce as many of the articles required for consumption by his own family as circumstances will admit.

Next to ill-directed methods and mismanagement, the most fruitful cause of failure on the farm and the ranch is a bad start. Numerous persons in every locality who have made but limited progress on their holdings, may safely ascribe it to this cause. Stock, implements, tools, etc., were all bought at high prices and many of the latter could readily have been dispensed with for years to come or borrowed from a neighbor when needed. Their requirements in the way of buildings were possibly also too fastidious. The inevitable result where such settlers only commanded limited capital was that this soon became exhausted, which necessitated going into debt for running expenses. This debt, contracted at the very outset and coupled, perhaps with an unfavorable year badly prepared for constituted a "millstone" of ever-increasing weight and carelessness became habitual.

Nothing is more important to the settler starting in a new country than thoroughly to realize that he has not the resources of a "Croesus" to draw upon and that "well bought is half sold." Every item purchased should be carefully scrutinized, and if it is at all possible to do without it for the time being, he should not hesitate to do so. Once he commences active operations on his property, a multitude of articles will be absolutely needed for which he had made no allowance in his original estimate, and, if he is a man of sound judgment, he will prepare for these contingencies and avoid the necessity of sad-

dling himself with an inconvenient debt. The reader who has been through the mill himself will appreciate the value of these hints.

We are all too prone to "curse the country" when any of the disappointments or calamities to which the farmer is heir occurs. We forget that our fate is by no means unique. One has only to follow the columns of the agricultural and daily press of other countries or Eastern Canada to satisfy oneself that the Canadian West is probably as free from destructive climatic phenomena as any country on the face of the globe. We read about drouth, hail, early frosts, violent wind storms, excessive rains and other fatalities playing havoc with the agriculturist all over the world, but, owing to the more diversified system of farming prosecuted elsewhere, the failure is not nearly as complete as it is with us, hence not so noticeable, although the cause may be more severe in its form. It behooves every farmer, who is more or less at the mercy of the weather, carefully to study the climatic peculiarities of his section of the country and to adopt his operations to them.

On the other hand, the Canadian West possesses many climatic and other advantages not generally enjoyed elsewhere by the agriculturist. Our northern climate develops a wheat second to none in the world, while our extensive grazing areas admit of the ranging of horses without artificial shelter or feeding winter and summer. Destructive wind storms are practically unknown. In the westerly portion of the Territories cattle graze outside all through the winter, absolutely without cost to the owner, and grow fat during the process in most years. Drouth, the great enemy of the farmers elsewhere, has no terrors for them here, where the agriculturist is in a position to ensure against it by the aid of artificial watering. Our abundance of cheap lands susceptible to irrigation, covered by one of the great irrigation canals constructed during recent years, may be had, and the farmer, having a plentiful supply of water available, applies it on his crop at such seasons of the year as experience has taught are the most propitious to favorable results. The driest year, under such conditions, yields the greatest return.

In the Canadian West, more than elsewhere, success depends rather on the individual than on the favorable or unfavorable auspices under which he may make his start in life, and it is with pardonable pride that the Canadian points to scores of leading men, in private and public life, who by their perseverance have gained a place at the top of the tree.

TERRITORIAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

A new era is dawning to the live stock interests of the Territories. Hitherto there has practically been no organization through which the breeders could act with a view to ameliorate their conditions, but by the time this article is in print a new condition of affairs will have been brought about through the organization of live stock associations for the Territories.

Meetings of horse breeders, pure-bred cattle breeders and sheep and swine breeders have been called by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, acting as secretary, at Calgary during the mornings of the last three days of the Inter-Western Exhibition at that point. This will be a good opportunity to ensure the attendance of a large number of representative breeders, who will be visiting Calgary at that time, and who, it is hoped, will be public spirited enough to give the movement the benefit of their influence. The Depart-

ment of Agriculture at Regina has received very useful and hearty co-operation in its attempt to organize the breeders from the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson, who, however, was unable to be present at the meetings owing to press of other duties in Eastern Canada.

It is remarkable how slow the farmers and live stock men are to organize. They utterly forget that organization is the watchword of the present century. Employers organize, employed organize, professional men, business men—in fact, all classes of society organize and recognize the value of organization, except the farmers. They do not seem to realize how powerful they would be under the proper organization and leadership, and how helpless the single individual is. When a strong association, representing vast interests, unitedly petitions the authorities, even the dullest politician, as the Hon. John Dryden is reported to have said, sees at once that something must be done by way of relief.

OUR ELEVATORS AND FLOUR MILLS.

A pretty safe test of the present and prospective conditions of a new country such as ours, is the quantity of its produce that finds its way to the outside world. Everybody knows how extensive are the stretches of unoccupied country available for ranching purposes. But few of them have any idea of the extent of the provision made for handling export grain, most of which is wheat. The elevator systems of the Northwest are not begun and maintained by speculators and boomsters. They are owned and operated by business men of ripe experience who are careful that every dollar invested in buildings and equipment is likely to make one year with another satisfactory returns. The construction of new branches in older settled districts may dry up the supplies of grain necessary to the profitable working of some of the older ones. Boissevain with its 250,000 bushel elevator capacity is an example of a good town that has been robbed of one of its feeders by the construction of a parallel line of railway, with an elevator system of its own. But with such exceptions our elevator system is a sound index of the productive power of the country which feeds them. Let us see what these elevators have to tell us. Very few people, even among ourselves, would believe, if told off-hand, that the list of elevators on our railroads covers 22 pages of the last issued report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Of these half a dozen are terminals with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels. The rest are strung out along the various railroad tracks, in groups or singly, as the owners see a chance for business and with a total capacity of over 16,500,000 bushels. This has been our worst year in 20, yet there will be over 20 new elevators and some flat warehouses built. Of these 14 are by the Ogilvie Co., the oldest milling firm in the country. They have faith in the future of the country and go on building, rain or shine.

There are, counting in Keewatin, 66 flouring mills, ranging in capacity from the Ogilvie mill at Winnipeg, and Keewatin, with their 2,500 barrel capacity, down to Duck Lake with 15.

Then see how it grows. For three years previous to 1890 the wheat export was 4,000,000 bushels annually, and one year 10,000,000. In 1890 it was 11,500,000, in 1899 it was 35,000,000. And it will grow equally fast in the future when the new men pouring into the country bring on their quota.

HOW THE COUNTRY FILLS UP.

To those who are only familiar with the routine work of an old settled neighborhood, the stories occasionally told about the increase of settlement, along the railroad routes especially, seem to be almost as credible as a fairy tale. The days of boom in which whole districts were run over and claims entered for by land hunters are gone, we trust never to return. But the steady and quiet increase of settlement is well understood by all real business men and The Farmer has its own sure proof of the fact. Our circulation has more than doubled within the last three years and much of that increase is in districts which were mere names and to places that had not even a name, for the simple reason that they had no existence. Frequently a railroad has been run for years before one settler in a score finds any reason why he should read a farming paper and when he does want it he often thinks he is too poor to pay for it. The quality of new settlers may often be pretty accurately gauged by the demand among them for good farmer's reading. Let us apply this test to a few post offices along a recently opened road. Since 1898 The Farmer has increased its circulation to over six times the number that were

times, and Elgin with eighteen times as many subscribers as we had in 1898, towns risen up by magic, with ample elevator accommodation, churches and schools. So far as we know none of these very new towns possess so far the luxury of a race-course, but that will come in due course.

FAKES AND SWINDLERS.

Every season brings in new varieties of smooth-tongued fakirs. Last year the imported agents and directors of a hail insurance company were in the front of the procession and made a capital rake-off from too confiding farmers. This year the fake business is being run on a smaller scale and in greater variety. At Hamiota and round about, a "Methodist" clergyman has been collecting for the Indian famine fund, but has been retired till next assizes to give him an opportunity of producing his credentials. Then there is the man who sells soda to purify foul wells, with the assumed title of government inspector.

We have already referred to the disgusting humbugs who worked the palace of mystery and other nasty fakes at fairs, big and little. The latest on this class of fakes is that the two-headed woman, Mil-



"Suckers."

The photograph from which the above illustration was made was shown at the late Brandon Fair, and represents nine "thirsty" Brandon sports getting a drink in a primitive way.

then getting the paper at post offices along the Canadian Northern Railway (Dauphin line). Glenlyon post office has increased four times to what it was in 1898, Swan River over twenty times. Now take the Calgary & Edmonton branch. Calgary is now giving us ten times the number of subscribers it did in 1898, Olds over four times, Wetaskiwin six times; Strathcona and Edmonton eight times, Red Deer five times and so on at every office along the road. On the Pasqua branch at Moose Jaw we now have five subscribers to every one we had in 1898, Weyburn twenty-one to every one. Coming east toward Nipinka we note Oxbow with three times as many, Carnduff twice the number, and Carievale five times. As an evidence of the quiet increase of settlement along this line almost from end to end we may refer to Milestone, nearly half-way between Pasqua and Weyburn. There are 21 farmers busy preparing for next year's crop. About 130 homesteads have been taken and about 40 quarter sections of railroad or Hudson's Bay land bought. A few years ago many of these names were unknown but for the R.R. time-tables, in which provision was made for taking up an occasional passenger.

All along the numerous railroad extensions settlers are constantly pouring in and new towns springing up. For example we find by referring to our mailing list such towns as Minto, with twenty

lie Christine, can be resolved, for convenience of transport, into two single women. The shoddy fakir, like the poor, we have always with us. If the fine goods sold by these pedlars are not always actual frauds they are usually as high-priced as goods from the nearest regular store. Some people seem to like being humbugged now and then. If that is your tendency, try not to indulge it too often.

KANSAS WINTER WHEAT.

For the last seven years the Ontario Agricultural College has been making tests of this wheat, known at home as turkey red, and noted for its superior hardness of berry. So far as we can see the experimenters and such farmers as have been making tests on their own account have reached no results that they can with any confidence put before the public. If they work and wait a little longer they are pretty certain to be driven to the conclusion that soil, climate and season have a great deal more to do with the resultant quality of the crop than the individual quality of the seed used. Moreover, mere hardness is not a supreme test of milling value. Taking the seven years' results at the experiment station we find that the straw of this variety is weak, and the farmers of Waterloo county, who imported a car on

their own account, all found the straw weak, and in some cases badly lodged. This was partly due to the land being too rich. In one year it was badly winter-killed. A little later, after science and practical tests have done their share, Manitoba hard will come out on the top—just where it stands to-day.

—Have you looked over the "Want, Sale and Exchange" column on page 714 of this issue? There may be some snaps advertised there which it will pay you to look up. By the way, perhaps you could advertise there to advantage yourself. Note the rates as given in the heading.

—There are some things which a man will do without for years, simply because he never brings himself right to the point of sending away for it. For instance, there are thousands of our subscribers who should have one of The Nor'-West Farmer's binders, but who put off sending for one. It pleases those who secure it because it takes less than a minute to add each copy, and makes reference to articles in past issues so easy a matter. May be had for 30 cents, or \$1.25 renews The Farmer one year and secures one. It is also sent to anyone sending us a new subscriber for one year for \$1.00.

—The Rocky Mountain Echo, published at Pincher Creek, Alta., criticizing the recent article in this paper on "Brands in N. W. T.," complains that the work of the Department at Regina is not perfect and quotes one local case to prove what it says. We did not say that the brand office was infallible, and have no doubt that when this one error is made known proper means will be used to correct it. The brand T— was allotted to one party and a brand 6T— has been given another rancher near. The objection taken is that an unscrupulous man might take up cattle of the T— brand and add 6. Possibly so, but a remedy is easy and by representation in the proper quarter will, we are confident, be promptly provided.

—The other day the directors of the Farmers' elevator at Cartwright took the very sensible plan of inviting C. C. Castle, the new Elevator Commissioner, to visit them and explain the working of the new Act. This step they took owing to a report having been circulated that the Act was meant to kill or at least seriously cripple the operations of the farmers' elevators. The directors from Mather were also present, and the Act was carefully gone over so as to make clear its bearing on their interests. The meeting was a most harmonious one, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was given the commissioner for his lucid explanations and suggestions. The elevator is now working under the Act. The grievance monger can best be silenced by farmers enquiring for themselves.

—The suggestion has come to us that agricultural societies in districts embracing Indian reserves encourage competition from the Indians by allowing them to compete, membership free. This suggestion will, no doubt, be smiled at by a large number of persons, but in the light of the success reported from the Rolling River fair, together with the well-known progress of the Indian farmers of Brant county, Ontario, and even some of those in our own West, it may be safe to predict that a few surprises would be met with. If the Indians did not secure any prizes, there would be no harm done, but if they did, we think there should be no white man, nor any agricultural society, so mean

as to grudge them their honor and their money. If taken up, it would tend to give a new interest to our fairs, and we feel sure that no fair board adopting the suggestion would be injured thereby.

—At the Toronto fair this year the number of entries in Shorthorns, the leading cattle class, was 178. At the fair in Winnipeg in July there were 250 entries in the same breed—a very satisfactory comparison so far as the West is concerned. Candor, however, compels us to mention that with the large number of C.P.R. and other special prizes, which were offered at the fair here, the same animals sometimes appeared in a number of different rings. Just the exact number of animals which there were on the grounds it would be more difficult to ascertain, but it is pretty safe to conclude that a comparison even of this would at least reflect no discredit upon the stock interests of Manitoba and the Territories. When a country comparatively so young and with farmers only in fractional proportion as compared with the vast and thickly settled territory tributary to the Toronto fair, can do so well as was done at Winnipeg, it almost seems as though the prediction of Prof. Shaw in his article in this issue may find fulfilment in a not very far removed future.

To live content with small means;
To seek elegance rather than luxury,
Refinement rather than fashion;
To be worthy, not simply respectable;
And wealthy, not simply rich;
To study hard, think quietly;
Talk gently, act frankly;
To listen with open heart to birds and stars,
To hares and sages;
To hear all cheerfully, do all bravely;
Await occasions, never hurry;
In a word, to let the spiritual life
Grow up through and above the common—
This is my "symphony of life."

—W. E. Channing.

Fall Fairs.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Gainshoro | September 22 |
| Carnduff (S. E. Assa.) | September 24 |
| Medicine Hat | September 24 and 25 |
| Hamiota | September 25 |
| Kinistino | September 25 |
| Pincher Creek | September 25 |
| Manitou | September 25 and 26 |
| Alameda | September 26 |
| Rosthern and Hague | September 26 |
| Stonewall | September 26 |
| Whitewood and Broadview | September 26 |
| Belmont | September 26 and 27 |
| Dauphin | September 26 and 27 |
| Birtle | September 27 |
| Innisfail | September 27 |
| Wolseley | September 27 and 28 |
| Maple Creek | September 27 and 28 |
| Morden | September 27 and 28 |
| Saskatoon (Central Saskatchewan) | September 27-28 |
| Carlyle | September 28 |
| Crystal City | September 28 |
| Gilbert Plains | September 28 |
| Cannington Manor (East Moose Mountain) | Oct. 1 |
| Macgregor | October 2 |
| Wapella | October 2 |
| Pilot Mound | October 2 and 3 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | October 2-5 |
| Swan Lake | October 3 |
| Lacombe | October 3 |
| Springfield (Dugald) | October 3 |
| Woodlands (Meadow Lea) | October 3 |
| Grenfell | October 3 and 4 |
| Hartney, Man. | October 3 and 4 |
| Kildonan | October 3 and 4 |
| Selkirk | October 3 and 4 |
| Oak Lake | October 4 |
| Yorkton | October 4 |
| Battleford | October 4 and 5 |
| Emerson, Man. | October 4 and 5 |
| Argyle, Woodlands and Woonona | October 5 |
| Wetaskiwin | October 5 |
| Holland | October 10 |
| Melita | October 10 |
| Edmonton | October 23, 24 and 25 |

Do that which is assigned you and you cannot hope too much or dare too much. There is at this moment for you an utterance brave and grand as that of the colossal chisel of Phidias, or trowel of the Egyptians, or the pen of Moses or Dante, but different from all these.—Emerson.

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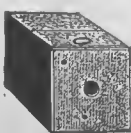
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MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19, 1900.

The recent rains have delayed threshing and other outside work, as well as doing considerable damage to crops. The result of this has been to make the outlook for general business even less promising than it was at our last report. However, while the outlook for grain is not bright the dairy business continues to show unusually good prices, and the excellent condition of our live stock brings the highest price the market can pay. Mercantile trade is quiet and the weekly bank clearings do not continue to show the increase in the volume of trade they have done in the past. Interest rates are firmer.

Wheat.

The wheat market quickened about the 10th, and has since with fluctuations kept a little stronger. Our Chicago quotations for Sept. 6 were for Oct., 73½c.; Nov., 74½. This morning it was for Oct., 78½c.; Nov., 79c. The local conditions point to the bulk of the crop going from No. 2 hard down to No. 3 northern. Long exposure in the stook has given the stooks a bad look, but in some districts the grain when threshed is not so bad as it looked. The chaff keeps the berry in fairly good condition. The barometer looks well to-day and the prospect for threshing is improved accordingly. Buyers will be sent out as soon as the weather settles. Fort William is still high above export values; nominal figure now 84c. to 85c.

Winnipeg inspection for week ending Sept. 8, 1900: No. 1 hard, 122 cars; No. 2 hard, 19 cars; No. 3 hard, 11 cars; inferior grades, 9 cars. Total, 161 cars.

Oats.

Present prices on track at Winnipeg are 38c. and 39c. One poor lot sold at 36c. No new offering. It is pretty certain that before the new crop reaches the consumer much of it will be more or less heated. If only slightly heated, such oats make very bad seed.

Barley.

Nothing offering. Nominal price, 50c.

Flour and Feed.

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bag, \$2.20; Glenora, per bag, \$2.05; Manitoba, \$1.60; Imperial, 5X, \$1.25.

Oat chop, \$25 per ton; cornmeal, \$1.50 per bag; bran, \$12.50 per ton; shorts, \$15.50 per ton; barley chop, \$21.50 per ton; corn chop, \$22 per ton; rolled oats, \$1.80 per 80 lbs.

Butter and Cheese.

The local market is unchanged. Creamery, 19c. at factories. The best quality of dairy is apparently being held back; ordinary lots run from 12c. to 14c.

Factory cheese runs from 9½c. to 10c., according to quality. Inferior lots command less.

Cattle.

Best quality, on foot, is \$3.75. Inferior lots run from that down to \$2.75.

Mutton.

On foot, 4c.; dressed, 9c. to 10c.

Hides.

No change; No. 1 inspection, 6c.

Eggs.

Practically no change since last report; 12½c. for fresh eggs delivered in Winnipeg is the going price.

Hogs.

Very little stock moving. The market remains firm at 5½c. for choice selections. Thick fat hogs run at 4½c. to 5c.

The Farmer's Relation to the Institutes.

As is well known to many of our readers, the governments of Manitoba and the Territories decided to throw upon the agricultural societies the responsibility for the management of the Institute system. At the first meeting of the Indian Head Institute, held after this decision was published, President Geo. Lang gave the following interesting address, which we gladly publish:—

At this, the first, you may say, of a series of institute meetings to be held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society in compliance with the conditions of the new Ordinance of the Territorial Government which makes it imperative on us to hold at least two institute meetings in the year to be in a position to draw our Government grants, grants on which the existence of our society depends, I thought a short paper on the position in which the farmers stand at present towards agricultural societies and farmers' institutes and what they might be made to us would be as appropriate as any I could read and might promote a discussion that would be useful. In this age of combination, protective associations, trade unions and in every business and line of trade, is it not very suggestive that in ours, the largest class of producers in the world, our Legislative Assembly finds it necessary to say you must hold at least two meetings a year or you cannot draw your grant. Gentlemen, we ought to hold a meeting every month, if we knew what was in our own interests; and now I would like to say a few words on what I think is a misconception of what farmers' institute meetings should be. We want to hear from gentlemen who have made a life study of the different branches of agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, and who have had opportunity to study and examine into all the stages of plant life and their enemies and who are willing to tell us (who have neither the time nor the training to study it up for ourselves) all they know. We want to hear from them, and often, but we want something more than that, we want every farmer in the country at those meetings, and more than that, we want them to say something at them. How often do we hear, "What is the use of going to hear those fellows; I know more than these do myself about farming?" That is all right, but do you never think that you are the very men that we want to hear, to learn something from. Gentlemen, there are no trade secrets in farming, or ought to be none. If I can grow 40 bushels of wheat or 100 bushels of oats to the acre, it is not going to make me one cent poorer to tell my neighbor how to do the same; in fact, it is going to make me richer, for the very fact of my neighbor improving his land improves mine. Now, I hold that our institute meetings could be made more useful and instructive by having free discussion on all farm topics and work at all the meetings, but we want less formality. We want to meet with the same feeling that one or two farmers meet on the street and talk matters over. If our agricultural societies were more like large farmers' clubs with every farmer, as he ought to be, a member, and meetings at least once a month, I think you would soon see an improvement. And what is to prevent us having them? Every farmer in the country is in town almost every week and could make it convenient to spare an hour or two at the meeting and have plenty of time to transact his business as well. If a horse race or circus is on hand, we can generally find time to be there; and yet when matters of vital importance to our success are being discussed, we are too busy to be there. We are just passing through a most critical year, a year that has had no parallel in at least the last ten; a year that we can learn lessons from of untold value. If we take the right way to learn them. Drive through the country to-day. What do you find? Here, a summer-fallow that you know was well worked and sown, with nothing on it, blown out; there, a short distance away, another fallow with a splendid crop; here, another fallow with but a very indifferent crop; there, a piece of stubble with a first-rate crop; here, one not fit to cut; there, a good oat crop; here, one not fit to cut; and this on land of much the same quality and worked the same. Now how is this? There is only one way to find out. Meet together and compare notes how the land was

worked, how seeded, quantity of seed used, etc., and it will very often be found that a very trifling difference in the working had a great influence on the crop. There are many other subjects that would be taken up to great advantage and we farmers would be drawn closer together and form a power that would compel fair dealing and need have no fear of combinations or protective societies of any kind. Now, I will close these few remarks with a word on our agricultural society. How does it work? A dozen or so farmers meet at the annual meeting, discuss and pass the reports of the year, elect their officers and adjourn, the directors meet a few times during the year, hold a farmers' reunion to raise some money and get enough members to go on with, have a week or more of anxiety and hard work getting up an exhibition, and that is the end of it. Now, gentlemen, until we hold a dozen reunions—but reunion of a different kind, reunions where the man who is farming his quarter section to the man farming his two and three sections meet and help on the work—our agricultural societies and farmers' institutes are not fulfilling the object they are intended to fill.

High Latitude and Quality in Grain.

Professor Kempeter, of Puda Pest, has been recognized as one of the very highest authorities in Hungary on the sources of quality in wheat. He seems to regard bright sunshine and far north latitude as the sources of the highest values in wheat. Speaking for Hungary, he says:—

"Of late years the attention of our agriculturists has been called to Swedish seed cereals. It is a fact that the bright and sunny skies of the north ripen a better and more vigorous seed than is found anywhere else. Several years ago some wheat and rye were sent to me to be tested by a milling firm at Gottenburg in Sweden, and I am bound to confess that never throughout my long years of practice have there come before me seed cereals so well developed and of such perfect structure. The wheat showed a weight of 86 and the rye of 79 kilogrammes to the hectolitre (the kilo. is roughly 2½ lbs. and the hect. is 2½ bush.) These are very striking figures and worthy of the closest attention. It appears from the proceedings of the Swedish Seed Congress that seed is best raised by small growers, who can devote more care to its cultivation than is possible in large plots, and that seed transplanted from the north to the south ripens more quickly than the native southern seed. Experimenting on the same line, seed grown in the neighborhood of Christinia, was sent to Trondjem, that is to say, 400 kilometers (about 249 miles) further north, with the result that there the seed gained in weight to the extent of 70 per cent., and that it also underwent a change in color. We ourselves know that all kinds of wheat cultivated in South Hungary assume in the second generation the hard characteristics of the native wheat. In the same way it has been shown that in the Probstei foreign ryes assimilate to the type of the native plant."

The above figures would indicate that a choice sample of Swedish wheat would weigh about 68 lbs. to the bushel, certainly a very rare weight for wheat.

The late Consul Taylor, known among his friends further south as "Saskatchewan Taylor," never tired of pointing out that "cereals attained their best development at their northern limit of production," but this principle is conditioned on the amount of available sunshine and the nature of the soil it grows on. Subject to these modifications, it is beyond dispute that northern grown seed is always best, and the most discerning practical seed growers work in accord with that idea.

Butter Butter Butter

Ship us your Butter or anything you have for market and get top prices. Write us for quotations.

Parsons & Arundell,
151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG.

A packing house employee in Kansas City has invented a device for plucking feathers from chickens. It is so arranged that cross currents of air, set in motion by revolving electrical fans, completely strip a bird of every feather and every particle of down.



Poultry Fattening.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin, "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners," which contains practical information for farmers and poultrymen desirous of fattening for home or British markets. Additional information, with directions for constructing the fattening coop can be obtained from Prof. Robertson's "Evidence on Poultry Fattening," a copy of which may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The following is a copy of "Pointers for Poultry Fatteners":—

1. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Dorking, Cochin, Brahma or Indian Game chickens, or crosses of these, are more easily fattened than chickens of lighter breeds. They should be put up at from two and one-half to three and one-half pounds each. English buyers object to black-legged poultry.

2. The most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks.

3. Be careful not to over-feed chickens during the first week. Feed lightly, three times a day. Remove any feed left in the trough half an hour after feeding. Keep the troughs clean and sweet.

4. After first week give chickens all they will eat, regularly twice a day.

5. The oats must be ground very fine. Oats ground as for horse feed are not suitable.

6. Feeding skim-milk whitens the flesh, which is desirable.

7. Put a little salt in the feed.

8. Give water in the trough, twice a day.

9. Give some form of grit twice a week. Sifted gravel will do.

10. Feed tallow during last ten days. Begin with 1 pound per day to 70 or 100 chickens, increased to 1 pound to 50 or 70 chickens.

11. To prepare tallow: Weigh quantity required for three days, melt it, and thicken while hot with ground oats. Mix one-sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed.

12. Rub a pinch of sulphur under both the wings and tail of the chickens to kill the lice.

13. Do not feed with the cramming machine longer than two weeks.

14. Do not feed a fowl by machine until its crop is quite empty.

15. Remove foot from pedal of crammer before fowl is pulled away.

16. Keep a record of weight of ground oats, and of skim-milk fed to fowls per week, and also their gain in live weight per week.

17. One gallon of milk weighs practically 10 pounds.

18. To record feed consumed per week: Weigh each new bag of meal before commencing to feed from it, and place the weight in a book. At end of the week, add together the weights of bags of meal fed, and also weight of meal taken from the last bag.

19. To obtain record of gain in live weight of fowls: Weigh each crate empty, and mark the weight on it; weigh crate when fowls are placed in it, and again on each succeeding week, at same time of day and before feeding. To prevent any injury to the toes of the chickens between the slats and the scales, place two or three thickness of bags on the scales.

20. If a chicken gets off its feed, remove it from fattening pen for a few days, allowing it free run.

21. Do not allow fowls any food thirty-six hours before killing.

22. Kill chickens by dislocating the neck, or by bleeding in the roof of the mouth. Use care so that no outside blemish is made.

23. Dry pluck at once, while fowl is warm. Pluck clean, leaving only a ring of feathers an inch and one-half around the neck.

24. As soon as plucked, place chicken on shaping board to give it a compact, square shape.

25. Chickens are not to be drawn.

26. When cold, wrap in clean paper, and pack tightly in shipping case to prevent injury from knocking about.

27. See that fowls, paper, and cases are kept perfectly clean.

Eggs at Chicago.

Chicago is getting to be as famous for its storage of eggs as for its other gigantic meat preserving industries. Last year there was a big rush into the business by people with no experience and they got their fingers badly burnt. This year's store amounts to 600,000 cases, all of which are carefully candled before being put in store. The process of keeping is both simple and difficult. A temperature ranging from 30½ to 31½ degrees is necessary constantly, but this is not the sole essential to success. The proper degree of humidity taxes the ingenuity and patience of the expert sorely. As with the temperature it must be just right. An excess of moisture causes the egg to sweat and mould, a deficiency evaporates its natural moisture and dries the contents to powder. Humidity and temperature are important points in insuring profits.

Ten thousand cases of eggs are received in Chicago daily from the country districts and the carelessness of farmers and country storekeepers is responsible for the loss of many of these. Experts assert that not more than one-third are properly cared for. This is how one of them puts it:—

"After the egg is laid it is permitted to remain in the nest from 24 to 48 hours. Then two or three days elapse before it is taken to town and placed in the hands of the storekeeper. He throws it into a basket and a week later it reaches the chill room. Meanwhile the temperature has ranged from 50 to 100 degrees and many spoiled eggs is the result. Eggs promptly gathered and kept in the proper temperature are worth three cents a dozen more than ordinaries. This is ninety cents the farmer loses on each case; money absolutely wasted by carelessness. At present only about one-third the eggs we receive have been properly cared for before reaching our hands."

Last year Russia exported over 1,200,000,000 of eggs. Out of every 10 eggs used in Britain 9 are produced abroad.

George Wood, Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, won the silver cup for best breeding pen of fowls on exhibition, any variety, 52 pens competing; also silver medal for best collection of poultry on exhibition, and diploma for best exhibit in Mediterranean class, besides 26 regular prizes at the last Winnipeg fair. He has a grand lot of cockerels now ready for shipment.

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HOUDANS—1st pen. 2nd pair, 1st, 3rd and 4th chicks and diploma for best display. W. WYANDOTTES—2nd and 4th chicks. W. ROCKS—3rd chicks. BRONZE TURKEYS—2nd, only birds shown. In all 13 prizes from 15 entries, all birds bred in Manitoba. Birds of all varieties for sale after Sept. 25th, also all varieties of Fancy Pigeons.

Address—J. WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

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A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 21st, 12nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 82 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 41st, 32nd and 18rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale. J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

POULTRY SUPPLIES And Commission Agent for Guaranteed Fresh Eggs and Poultry.

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My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

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WINNERS BREED WINNERS!

Our Houdans and Golden Wyandottes have always been winners in the largest shows in the West. Our chicks are the most promising lot we ever had. Can sell choice cockerels, pairs or trios any time now at low prices for quality. Also choice yearlings for sale cheap to clear out ready for winter. You will make no mistake in buying this stock, as it takes the lead in the West. Have also some fine B. P. Rock chicks for sale. Address C. H. WISE, Winnipeg Poultry Yards, 759 Elgin Ave.

Saml. McCurdy, Box 74. Carberry, Man.

Breeder of Embden Geese, Barred Plymouth Rocks B.B. Red Pyle and Pit Games, Pekin Ducks. I have a grand lot of young birds for sale cheap if taken before the cold weather.

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN

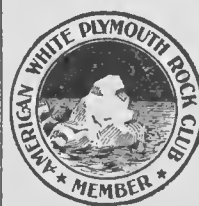
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Farming in the Canadian North-West.

By Thos. Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Minnesota Experiment Station.

There is an American Northwest as well as a Canadian Northwest, a fact that is not always borne in mind by easterners, hence there rises confusion of ideas with reference to these terms in the minds of not a few. On this side of the line we are accustomed to look upon the Canadian Northwest as embracing all the tillable region west from Lake Superior and north of the American boundary. But the remarks in this paper are only intended to apply to Manitoba and Assiniboia.

It is just six years since the writer visited those provinces. Both visits were made at fair time, hence the conditions for comparison were favorable. And just here I would like to say at the outset that although I was prepared for considerable progress from the sturdy Anglo-Saxon population which predominates in those provinces, the progress was greater than I anticipated. And this progress was more manifest in live stock production than in other lines. This fact is full of hope for the future, since it means that what will eventually be the dominant live stock interest in those provinces is forging quickly to the front. While stock keeping in Minnesota is forging fast to the front, I am free to say that Minnesota alone could not at the present time make a better showing in live stock than was made at the Brandon fair, and nearly all the live stock shown at the latter belonged to Manitoba. I believe also that the quality of the average stock kept upon the farm is higher in Manitoba than in Minnesota. This result is probably the outcome to some extent of the tendencies of the Anglo-Saxon which naturally tends to lead him in the direction of stock keeping, but it is also due to a considerable extent to the successive importations of good sires that have been made from Ontario to Manitoba during recent years. The easy terms on which these have been carried by the railroads indicates much wisdom on the part of the railroad officials. The bread which they are thus casting upon the waters they will gather again even before many days.

Even away as far west as Fort Qu'Appelle the show of live stock was to me a matter of surprise, not only as to quantity, but also as to quality. Many animals were on exhibition in fine condition which had been given no grain in fitting them, a fact which speaks eloquently as to the qual-

ity of the native grasses. The brave men who conducted that exhibition nearly 20 miles away from a railroad station deserve every encouragement in the good service which they are rendering, and if the legislature at its next session bears in mind that they had to contend with a tornado

that they are doing that brings them in touch with the average farmer they shine out among the stations as beacon lights? It will not do to say that it is because they are under the Dominion government, for governments change. It will not do to say that the fortunate natural conditions



Domesticated Elk in Manitoba.

The above photo-engraving is of two elk, the property of J. Birnie, Eden, Man. The elk were captured when fawns in the Riding Mountains. They are now kept as pets, and are well contented with their new mode of life.

(not common in that country) while in the midst of their fair, and helps them out with their finances, if need be, it would be doing a most praiseworthy thing. No three counties in Minnesota could alone get up such a live stock exhibition as was made by three counties of Assiniboia at Fort Qu'Appelle.

A shortage of crops was noticeable in these provinces, as in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, but since the average Manitoba farmer has probably more stock than the average farmer in the places just named, he is just that much better off. It will be a great day for all these northwest provinces on both sides of the line when the farmers give up what may be called gambling in growing wheat and settle down to upright, downright, straight farming, conducted on rational lines, with live stock as the dominant feature. The food crops that can be grown to maintain stock are such as would astonish the average easterner. They will one day astonish the average farmer who holds these lands and who will one day put them to the test in this matter.

Then the two experimental farms, at Brandon and Indian Head, who can estimate what they are doing for the country? The demonstration work in handling soils and producing crops is simply immense, and, better still, if that were possible, is the work in growing windbreaks and shelter belts of trees. I was going to say that we have no demonstrative work that will equal it on this side of the line, but I will not just at present, for comparisons are often hazardous, and sometimes to some they are positively odious.

How comes it that those stations are away in the van? How is it in the work

have made them, for, especially at Indian Head, the natural conditions are not easy, if the writer knows anything about natural conditions. Is it not because two men manage those stations who possess exceptional qualifications for such work, and that they are in touch with a Director at Ottawa, to whom Canada owes a monument. Those managers, S. A. Bedford and Angus Mackay, I wonder if the farmers in the provinces in which they labor have any adequate conception of the value of the work that they are doing for them? It would not be possible to say which is doing his work best, both are doing it so well. No money value can be put upon this work, it is so far-reaching—that is, it will be thus far-reaching if the farmers profit by it. Manitoba and Assiniboia, take care of those men. Show them that you appreciate their work while they are living by coming in touch with it. This is far better than building monuments for them when they are dead.

In a paper of this kind it will be impossible to enter into details of the various lines of work done at these stations. One of the most important of the lines of work at Brandon relates to the growing of peas. Manitoba is not a clover country at the present time, nor is it ever likely to be unless there are modifications in varieties such as would seem almost impossible to make. The great want of the province, viewed from the standpoint of animal pro-

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Pine Lake, near Innisfail, Alta.

duction, is the want of legumes. Mr. Bedford certainly bids fair to supply that want in the marked success which has attended his efforts to grow peas. Is not this to be the great renovating crop for Manitoba, where clover, cow peas and soy beans are practically excluded from the rotation by the conditions of climate.

At Indian Head one of the grandest problems being worked out for the farmers is the growing of windbreaks and shelter belts. On looking over the farm it was difficult to realize that it was the farm of six years ago. At that time a large portion of the farm had not been disturbed with the plow. Now it has more than ten miles of windbreak on it. These are composed of such trees as box elder, cottonwood and Russian poplar, and in many places they have formed long avenues of much beauty. And yet in the twenty-mile drive from Indian Head to Fort Qu'Appelle I think I did not see a real windbreak in the proper sense of the term on a single farm. Oh! farmers, what hath bewitched you that so little attention is given to this matter?

At both stations much attention has been given to the growth of *Bromus Inermis*. Years ago the writer took the stand that in a country deficient in rainfall this grass would be about as useful, if rightly handled, in supplying the land with humus, and therefore in increasing its power to hold moisture for succeeding crops, as for the hay it would furnish. It was very gratifying to note that Mr. Mackay's experience with this grass was in accordance with this line of thought. Right handling of course implies short rotations.

Staid old Ontario is doing well. Crops there are good this year. One of the best crops now, as it has been, is the crop of sterling young men which she is rearing for the great northwest on both sides of the line. So may it be for years to come; there is plenty of room for them in either Northwest. One of the greatest dangers probably that threatens good old Ontario is settling down to the conviction, until it becomes moss-lined, that "we are the people," all unconscious of the fact that the great West and Northwest are moving on. There farmers are oblivious to the prophetic promise, that the seat of the live stock empire in America is going to rest in the Red River and Mississippi basins.

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Far excels anything we have hitherto published. Our Stores have recently been increased to one-third their former size, and many new Departments have been added. All these are amply illustrated in the Catalogue, a book of over 200 pages, which also contains facsimiles of paper money circulated by the Hudson's Bay Company in the olden days. The goods we sell include Silks, Dress Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, Millinery, Furs, Carpets and House Furnishings, Wall Papers, China, Silverware, Sporting Goods, Toys, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors, Drugs, Harness, Sewing Machines, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Hardware, Pictures, etc., etc. All these are amply represented in our Catalogue.

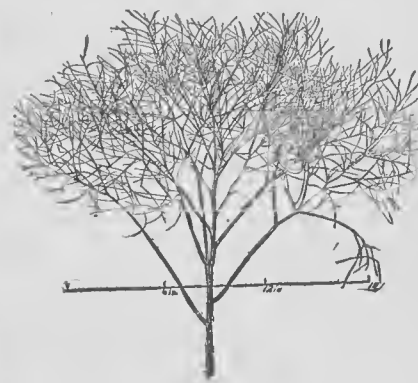
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Hudson's Bay Stores,

WINNIPEG.

Tumbling Mustard—Look Out for It in New Places.

So much has been said in the past few months in these columns about weeds that it almost requires a measure of courage to again broach the subject. Still, the matter is always a live one with the farmer, and we feel it our duty to take the present opportunity of saying a word or two about tumbling mustard. This is a weed which is annually showing up in new places, commencing with a plant or two here and there, and from that gradually increasing until it becomes general. Although all weeds are much better destroyed in the green stage, this is a good season of the year to detect any stray plants of this weed, as it is very easily identified at this time, even by those who have never seen it before. The ripe "tumbler" is a plant anywhere from eight inches to three feet high, according to the room it has been allowed in which to grow. By this time the profusion of finely cut leaves which attach to the lower part of the plant earlier in the season, will have nearly, if not all, dropped off. The plant, therefore, presents a bare stalk and a remarkable profusion of branches. From a casual look at the plant one might conclude that it bore neither



Tumbling Mustard.

Ripe "Tumbler," with seeds ready for travel.

seeds nor fruit of any sort, but a closer look reveals the fact that each branch terminates in a slender pod about three or three and a half inches in length and containing about 120 seeds, ranged in two rows. The great seed-bearing qualities of this weed may be understood when we mention that a single large plant sent from Indian Head to Ottawa bore more than one million and a half of seeds. A little later in the season these plants break off at the ground and go careering for miles across the prairie, spreading their seeds wherever they go. This mustard delights itself in an open prairie country and is found more or less commonly throughout the Qu'Appelle district, and probably as far west as Moose Jaw. Just how far east it has come we cannot say. The prairie district about Alameda, Oxbow, Carnduff and Melita is well stocked, and on a windy day in late autumn the plants may be seen blowing all over the prairie and looking in the distance not unlike so many jack-rabbits. Last fall the writer found it growing as far east as Killarney. It is also common about Roland, Morris and throughout all the adjoining country. So far as we have heard it has never appeared in the northern parts of the province. It is often found growing about fences, buildings, ditches and in broken places, and any stray plants in new places should be carefully pulled and burned, because after it once becomes established in any district every careful farmer can depend with mathematical certainty upon having his farm annually re-seeded from the waste places upon which it will flourish.



Gang Plows at Bradwardine Plowing Match, 1900.

C. P. R. Land Sales.

Probably nothing shows more forcibly the development of the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the Northwest than the steady increase in the sale of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. For the first six months of the present year the sale of farm lands alone was 279,000 acres for \$860,000, an increase of 96,000 acres and \$282,000 over the same period of last year. A very large proportion of these sales were to actual settlers, who intend to cultivate the land at once, and a feature worth noting, particularly as regards Alberta, is the large number of sales to settlers from the Dakotas, Minnesota, Kansas and others of the Western States, actual farmers experienced in western methods of cultivation and who are consequently in a better position to make an immediate success of farming in the Northwest than are immigrants from Great Britain or other European countries. The chief land office of the company is at Winnipeg. F. T. Griffin, formerly assistant land commissioner, has recently been appointed commissioner. The Alberta district is under the management of Wm. Toole, land agent at Calgary. The company also control a large quantity of farming and other lands in the Kootenay district in British Columbia. These, with the different townships in that province, are administered through the company's land agent at Nelson.

The sales of the Canada Northwest Land Company show the same marked increase for the period above mentioned.

There is a Russian thistle in the Agricultural department at Winnipeg, which, when pulled off the N. P. R. embankment, a mile north of Morris, measured 13 feet in circumference. It is the most singular vegetable monster yet seen here.

Three hundred and fifty-one carloads of settlers' effects passed through the Calgary customs house during the first six months of the present year, amounting in value to \$175,480. This represents fully 200 families, most of whom came from the United States.

James Carson, a well-known farmer in the Oakville district, threshed a portion of his grain last week. One field of his wheat went 40 bushels to the acre. This is a good yield even for a good year and shows what good farming will do, even in an off year like this.

John Paterson, of Okotoks, brought in two samples of Red Fife wheat, one harvested yesterday and the other on Thursday of last week. The grain is well-developed and fully ripened and the straw averages five feet. The samples will each go about 40 bushels to the acre. — Calgary Herald.

A horseman reports that lately in Scotland he saw eighteen geldings sold for £1,700, which averages about \$475 each. These were bigger, better-boned animals, he said, than could be got together in this country, but it points to the type of horse which, in the old country at least, is needed to bring sure paying prices. There is a good market at the present day for heavy draft geldings.

Literature, the ministry, medicine, law and other occupations are cramped and hindered for want of men to do the work, not for the work to do. If you wish to test the truth of this statement, hunt up a first-class editor, reporter, business manager, foreman of a machine shop, mechanic, or an artist in any branch of industry, and try to hire him. You will find him already hired. If you need idlers, shirkers, half-instructed, comfort-seeking editors, lawyers, doctors, and mechanics, apply everywhere. They are plentiful.—Mark Twain.

Harvesting.

The down condition of the grain in this district has given occasion to persons of an inventive turn of mind to devise means for raising the grain so that it can be cut. At the present time a number of the blacksmiths in town are employed on a device the invention of F. E. Cuthbert, which has this purpose. It is an attachment to a binder, and consists of five pieces of iron bar to each machine. Each bar is doubled back so as to make a sharp point, and so that the two ends will be six inches to a foot apart. One of the ends is fastened to a guard of the binder so that the point projects about two feet beyond the guard and in the same direction. The other end of the bar is then about six inches above the table. Each of the five fixtures forms a wedge, the point of which passes under the grain and the thick part forces the straw high enough off the ground for the reel to catch it by the time the cutter bar reaches it. Those who have seen the invention in operation say that it is very successful in all cases except when the grain is lying directly away from the machine. It is claimed that the use of this appliance will make it possible to cut even badly down grain at least on three sides instead of only on one, thereby losing only a quarter of the time instead of half, as is the case when the cutting can only be done one way. With or without the use of this appliance, the smoothness of the ground makes a great deal of difference to the success of the cutting. If the land has been rolled even the unaided binder can pick up most of the grain by cutting one way. But if the land is rough and lumpy it is very difficult to get the grain, and what is secured is not in as good condition. — Edmonton Bulletin.

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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

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Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

Brandon, Man. — Two gelding horses, about 16 hands, one a bright sorrel, with two hind feet white, star on forehead, branded, and one brown, with a white hind foot and some white on the other foot, star on forehead, branded. S. P. Fox, 15, 9, 17w.

Indian Head, Assa.—Pony mare, small, mixed brown with gray hairs, white face, three white feet, white spot behind left front leg, branded wine glass on right shoulder and inverted T on left hip. Louis Arnold.

Melita, Man.—Mare, color red roan, 2 years old, with a white strip on face and dark mane and tail; no brand. D. Smith, 16, 2, 26.

Moosomin, Assa. — Mare, aged, black, roadster colt at foot, old wire or rope scars below fetlock, scar on near stifle, white stripe on face, white spot on back; colt, about three months, rusty black, round white spot on forehead. L. W. Griffin.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Mare, aged, chest-

nut, hind feet white, hobbled, with foal at foot; gelding, dark brown, branded one inverted V on left hip, hobbled; mare, light chestnut, three white feet, branded 8 on right shoulder; colt, dark brown, branded V on left shoulder. James Campbell.

Saskatoon, Sask. — Gelding, bay, about 15½ hands high, halter and picket rope on. E. S. Andrews.

Lost.

Battleford, Sask.—Brown horse, branded D P and J W on the right shoulder, has one white fore foot and white hind feet. S. P. Schmidt.

Dauphin, Man. — Muley cow, with red head and shoulders and body white. E. Widmeyer, Gran View Hotel.

Dauphin, Man.—Gelding bay pony, with white stripe on face, a little white on the back of the right hind foot, scratches on the left shoulder. A. Bennett, 16, 26, 22.

Howard, Man. — White gelding pony, aged 4 years, weight about 900 lbs. D. Johnston, 17, 23, 25.

Lebret, Assa. — One gelding, six years old, dirty iron gray color, almost a pinto, with a darker band over the loins, about 16 hands high, tops of ears rounded off, indistinct brand Mc on hip. M. Seymour.

Macgregor, Man.—Brown mare 2 years old, black points, small white spot on forehead. Branded on left hip—half circle. Had a new halter shank tied round neck. A. Shearer.

Regina, Assa.—Horse, sorrel, about 12 years old, blind, hump on outside of hock joint. J. V. Boyd.

Saltoats, Assa.—Black filly colt, 2 years old, branded Q and inverted U with quarter circle below on right shoulder. E. Cass (Grahame District.)

Shoal Lake, Man.—Four heifer calves; red and white, two having a large share of white, one having no white on face, head or neck, two more red than white, with a

white star on forehead. Wm. Hunter (Green Bluff.)

Estray.

Cannington Manor, Assa. — Shorthorn bull, red, end of tail white, is not dehorned. John Macdonald.

Edenwold, Assa. — Two cows, one red and white, branded N L; other dark red, branded =. John Frombach.

Muscovequan's Reserve, Touchwood Hills, Assa.—For two years, pony mare, sorrel; also for two years, pony mare, roan, star in face. Pierre Desjerlais.

Neepawa, Man.—One brown stallion, 2 years old, branded T. G. came to premises July 1. Jos. Montgomery, Sr., Box 112.

Pense, Assa.—Pony horse, roan, strawberry, about 6 years, white face and legs. W. Brunskill.

Prince Albert, Sask.—On August 8, 1900, bull, about 4 years, red, white stripe under belly, horns short, tops cut or broken off, indistinct brand like anchor on left hip. Robert Giles.

Touchwood Hills, Assa.—Bull, one year, dark red, with horns, no brands. Christopher Daniels, near the H. B. Co.'s post.

Treherne, Man.—Red bull, about 2 years old, broken horn, left ear shortened, low but thick. M. Dudou.

Wawota, Assa.—In July, stallion pony, bay. John Morrison.

Weyburn, Assa. — Pinto pony, branded running G on right shoulder. C. C. Evans.

Wolseley, Assa.—Buckskin pony, striped face, one white hind foot, about 3 years old, hobbled. G. E. Draper, 10, 18, 10.

Wolseley, Assa.—Roan cow, 3 years old, milking, small hole punched in right ear. W. H. Fleming, 2, 17, 9.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Mare mule, blue, with halter; also mule mare, buckskin, with halter. Wm. Lennox.

Yorkton, Assa.—Broncho horse, about 4 years old, bay. Andras Szaniszló.

Story of a Manitoba Settler.

By A. J. Cotton, Treherne, Man.

(See illustration, page 721 of this issue.)

In looking back over the 12 short years since I first settled in Manitoba with my wife and family, I gladly give my experience for the benefit of the intending settler.

I came to Manitoba in March, 1888, from Dunham County, Ontario, and settled at Treherne on a scrub farm of 320 acres, owned by Colonel McLean, of Port Hope, Ont. I leased it for a term of five years, the only charge thereon being the payment of taxes, as the land had to be improved. I brought up a car load of effects, consisting of three horses, two cows, seeder, mower, rake, harrows, wagon, etc., being indebted to my friends in the east for the use of same until I had made money enough in this country to repay loan, which I soon did, with interest.

In a few years I leased another 320 acres adjoining, on the same terms, and with the usual success and again, later, I leased an additional 320 acres, and success still crowned my efforts. Lastly (the land in the vicinity of my farm being all taken up and cultivated), I looked around to increase my operations, and could only get another 80 acres. All the above being uncultivated land, I had to break it and bring it under cultivation, and now have under lease here altogether 1,040 acres, of which 800 acres are under crop.

In the summer of 1898 I drove to Swan River Valley, and purchased 2,400 acres of choice land, with the intention of extending my farming operations on a larger scale in the future. Any intending settler coming to this country can get land in free homesteads, or any railway land. They can also get land to lease, or improved land on shares; and if the first year or two they meet with reverses—not having experience—let them not be discouraged, but continue, with their sleeves rolled up, and soon their efforts will be rewarded. In a few years they will be independent, and bless the day they settled in Manitoba.

For grain growing this country cannot be excelled, the soil being first-class, and possessing all the necessary qualities required to produce wheat of the finest grade, sometimes weighing 64 lbs. per bushel—the highest quality produced in the world, and producing all the way from 20 to 60 bushels per acre. Oats and barley also grow immense crops, and to perfection. Stock also does well, and grows fat through the summer. Vegetables—such as cabbage, onions, beet, cauliflower, radish, melons, citrons, squashes, beans and cucumbers give an abundant crop, and tomatoes do well also, but do not

ripen on the bushes every year. Rhubarb grows to immense proportions; and turnips, carrots and mangels do well. Small fruits—such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, Saskatoons, cranberries and cherries, grow wild in abundance; and tame fruits, such as red, white and black currants, all kinds of raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries, grow to perfection in gardens. Potatoes grow a heavy crop and floury.

The climate is healthy and vigorous, and pleasant in summer, with cool nights.

Laborers and farmers who are industrious will do well here, and can start with a very small capital, which can be invested to good advantage in farming, and they will soon be on the road to prosperity.

There is vacant land in plenty, including railroad land sold on the ten-year installment principle, which is very easy terms. There are homesteads and villages in plenty in districts just being opened up, which have the advantage of schools, churches, stores, and, in fact, every requisite which the settler requires, including first-class land growing the finest crops, free land, and cheap land. No other country can offer such inducements to the intending settler, and anyone wishing to get on should not hesitate to make full enquiries as to which locality they would like to settle in, or come and look over the land and see for themselves.

Any intending settler thinking of buying land can get full information from F. T. Griffin, C. P. R. Land Commissioner, or from W. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Emigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The following table, shewing acreage of wheat, average yield of all grain, date of sowing, harvesting, and length of season, will give the actual experience of one who came out to Manitoba with a moderate capital, and started farming on a small scale. Any man willing and able to work can do the same.

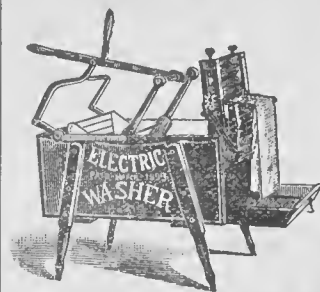
As will be seen, the lowest average I had of wheat was in 1896, being 14½ bushels per acre; it was a very late spring, and an excessive rainfall was the cause. I grew wheat which averaged as high as 55 bushels to the acre for 25 acres, but the following table shows the average for each year.

The first yield of barley was put in on spring breaking, and was a very good crop considering. The first spring I did not have my land ready for wheat, but have given the date my neighbor began to sow his wheat.

This is a true record I have kept, and shows how a settler with limited capital can begin farming on a small scale and increase his acreage. At the present time I have 23 head of horses—20 of them working, 27 head of cattle, 13 ploughs, 7 wagons, 5 binders, 7 sets of harrows, and other implements to the value of \$6,000 (all paid for), as well as 2,400 acres of land in the

Swan River Valley, money out at interest on farm property, town property, etc., and a trifle in the bank, leaving us quite comfortable, happy and contented with the country.

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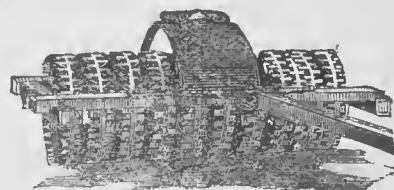
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AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

Record Showing Work Began, Harvesting, Acres of Grain, and Yield.

| BEGAN FARMING IN 1888 | | NO. OF BUSHELS THRASHED EACH YEAR | | | AVERAGE PER ACRE | | | DATES BEGAN SOWING WHEAT, &C., EACH SPRING | | | | DATES SOWING, HARVESTING, AND FREEZE-UP. | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------|--------|--|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Years | Acres in Wheat | Bush. Wheat | Bush. Oats | Bush. Barley | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Began to Harrow | Began to Sow Wheat | Began to Sow Oats | Began to Sow Barley | Finished Sow Wheat | Began Cutting Wheat | Finished Cutting Wheat | Freeze-Up. |
| 1888 | .. | .. | 25 | 356 | .. | 10 | 16 | April 1 | April 6 | May 4 | May 23 | .. | .. | .. | Nov. 14 |
| 1889 | 62 | 1,371 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | March 22 | March 25 | .. | .. | April 11 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 17 | " 21 |
| 1890 | 129 | 2,566 | 320 | .. | 31½ | 32 | .. | April 2 | April 7 | .. | .. | April 28 | " 20 | Sep. 4 | " 5 |
| 1891 | 140 | 3,920 | 1,120 | 510 | 28 | 55 | 51 | " 6 | " 15 | May 19 | May 23 | May 12 | " 19 | " 10 | " 13 |
| 1892 | 153 | 4,437 | 1,414 | 570 | 29 | 61½ | 57 | " 13 | " 18 | " 24 | " 21 | " 16 | " 24 | " 5 | " 12 |
| 1893 | 200 | 4,378 | 1,000 | 428 | 22 | 40 | 43 | May 1 | May 2 | " 24 | " 31 | " 19 | " 15 | Aug. 30 | " 11 |
| 1894 | 280 | 8,400 | 2,140 | 460 | 30 | 61 | 38 | April 25 | April 26 | " 22 | " 29 | " 16 | " 6 | " 23 | " 15 |
| 1895 | 314 | 12,745 | 4,033 | 800 | 40 | 76 | 57 | " 1 | " 8 | April 29 | " 10 | April 24 | " 16 | " 31 | " 5 |
| 1896 | 320 | 4,536 | 2,930 | 542 | 14½ | 36½ | 43 | " 27 | May 7 | June 2 | " 13 | May 30 | " 22 | Sep. 9 | " 1 |
| 1897 | 475 | 12,350 | 2,478 | 180 | 26 | 42 | 18 | " 12 | April 19 | May 15 | " 20 | " 11 | " 16 | Aug. 30 | " 9 |
| 1898 | 515 | 16,026 | 7,788 | 585 | 31 | 59 | 45 | " 8 | " 13 | " 13 | " 13 | " 3 | " 13 | Aug. 29 | " 7 |
| 1899 | 650 | 18,622 | 3,741 | .. | 29 | 93 | .. | " 12 | " 24 | " 25 | .. | " 19 | " 17 | Sep. 1 | " 30 |
| 1900 | 730 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | " 3 | " 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

MANITOBA

OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES
TO THE HOME SEEKER, WHETHER

**Farm Laborer, Dairyman, Stockman,
or Wheat Grower.**

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A MORE FAVORABLE TIME THAN THE PRESENT
FOR SETTLERS TO LOCATE.

The Crop Bulletin of the Department issued December 12th, 1899, gives the following statistics for the year:

CROPS—

| | ACRES. | AVERAGE YIELD. | TOTAL. |
|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Wheat, - | 1,629,995 | 17.13 bushels | 27,922,230 bushels |
| Oats, - - | 575,136 | 38.80 " | 22,318,378 " |
| Barley - | 182,912 | 29.4 " | 5,379,156 " |
| Potatoes - | 19,151 | 168.5 " | 3,226,395 " |

STOCK—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Beef Cattle exported during the year, | - - | 12,000 |
| Stockers exported, | - - - - | 35,000 |
| Total value of Dairy Products, | - - | \$470,559.09 |

POPULATION, - - 250,000
Number of Farmers, - 35,000

MANITOBA LANDS.—For sale by the Provincial Government. Over 1,600,000 acres of choice land in all parts of the Province are now offered at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre. Payments extended over eight years. Special attention is directed to 500,000 acres along the line of the Manitoba North-western Railway at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per acre.

FREE LANDS may be had in many parts of the Province, or lands may be purchased at reasonable figures and on easy terms of payment.

The Province has a Municipal System which is simple, economical and efficient. Taxation in all parts is therefore reduced to a minimum.

Full information, maps, etc., may be had on application to

JOHN A. DAVIDSON,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OR TO

JAMES HARTNEY,

Manitoba Emigration Office,

UNION STATION, TORONTO, CAN.

Sir Wm. Van Horne's Farm.

(See illustrations pp. 717 and 719 this issue.)

Twelve or fifteen years ago, when the selection of a site for a provincial experiment station was under discussion, David Glass, then M.P.P. for St. Clements, urged the claims of East Selkirk as being the eastern gateway of the province, at which every one entering from the east might see what the country could produce. Brandon was preferred as being the centre of the province, but Sir William Van Horne, ex-president of the C. P. R., has taken hold of the very ground then proposed and is fast bringing it into shape. His farm extends nearly a mile west of East Selkirk station and over two miles east of it, and the section west of the station is already bearing a good crop of oats, though the land was only broken last spring. It is about fifteen months since Mr. Barber came west from Ontario to take charge of the place, and in that time the materials have been hauled for the buildings shown in our illustrations, and close on 500 acres cleared of scrub and stones and made ready for a crop in 1901. Of this 150 acres has borne a crop of oats as already stated, the rest being under the final stages of preparation as we write. The farm lies on both sides of the railroad, and next summer a broad strip running the whole length will be under crop, mostly wheat. The clearing will be continued right along till a solid block of about 3,000 acres will be put under crop and made ready for mixed farming, which is the leading idea in the owner's mind as the purpose of the undertaking.

The work of clearing has been specially expensive, as a good part had to be cleared of poplar scrub, then plowed deeply to take up the roots, and the stones collected, before anything else was attempted. As is well known, the most of the land in the west is clear prairie, with few or no stones, and it was only because of its exceptional character that this place was left so long in the state of nature. But the soil is of the best when it is once cleared, and fit to raise any kind of grain or vegetables, as the Indian corn, of which a few acres were put in last spring, abundantly proves. It runs from 5 to 10 feet high, and one stalk picked out measured 11 feet, 3 inches. That is good enough even for Manitoba. Other vegetables flourish in the rich, newly broken soil, and potatoes will yet be a record yield and most profitable crop.

The buildings put up last year comprise a cottage for the manager, boarding-house for hired men, windmill water supply, implement shed, and stabling for 32 horses. Cattle will be introduced later on.

The horses used on the farm may be taken as a sample of the quality aimed at when further developments are reached. They are of heavy Clyde type, and it takes four of them to force the plow through the net-work of roots and rolling stones with which a good part of the land already broken is tangled. Further back the work of clearance will be easier. The mares are now stunted to Prince Niddrie (10843), a powerfully built 3-year-old Clyde, bred by T. M. Skirving, near Edinburgh. Reading backwards over his pedigree we find sire Prince of Brunstane by Prince Alexander by Prince of Wales, and this colt promises to be an extra heavy, well set up stallion, whose progeny by such mares will be well worth seeing later on.

God is a kind Father. He sets us all in the places where he wishes us to be employed. He chooses work for every creature which will be delightful to them if they do it simply and humbly. He gives us always strength enough and sense enough for what he wants us to do.—Ruskin.

Land for Everybody.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.**CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.****Good Soil — Pure Water — Ample Fuel****TAKE YOUR CHOICE IN****Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.**

Most desirable land can be obtained in the **Beaver Hill** District and along the line of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway.

In the **Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Rosthern** Districts, on the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway.

In the **Olds** District, along the line of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, about 50 miles north of Calgary.

In **Southern Alberta**, in close proximity to the Calgary & Edmonton Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; suitable for mixed farming and ranching on both a large and small scale.

For full information concerning these Districts, Maps, Pamphlets, etc., **FREE**, apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,**381 Main Street.****LAND OFFICE.****WINNIPEG, MAN.****The McIntyre Estate Farm.**

(See illustrations pp. 722 and 723 this issue.)

This farm, which came into the possession of the late Alex. McIntyre, of Winnipeg, several years ago, is composed of the north half of south half and south half of north half of 15, 15, 2E, in all amounting to 320 acres, and situated 3 miles northeast of Balmoral, Man. Of this 200 acres have been under cultivation. It is in the midst of a promising district, which this year has made a record very superior to those in more widely advertised parts of the country. Last year the executors set about putting it into a state of cultivation that would do justice to its real capabilities and summer followed 165 acres, putting 35 more under late barley to clean it. This year the whole 200 acres were put under wheat and oats. The wheat was exceptionally bright in the straw, many of the heads six-rowed and of good length. The oats are equally nice. At a moderate estimate it will make 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, which contrasts favorably with the general average of the province. The soil is well fitted for mixed farming, and now in first rate condition. This year 50 acres of brush have been cleared and made ready for next year's crop. There are 70 acres of fine bush on the farm. Four teams of working horses are kept, but the executors have not put on a cattle stock, as they may see their way to selling it once it is in a shape to do justice to its capabilities.

Dr. N. D. Hillis, of Chicago, recently gave expression to the following surprising statement: "A recent canvass of one of our large eastern cities showed that 94 per cent. of its leading citizens were brought up on the farm. An examination of 100 of commercial and professional representative men of Chicago showed that 85 per cent. were reared in the country and rural villages. Seventeen of our 23 presidents came from the farm. The census of the students of four colleges and seminaries showed that the rural districts and villages are furnishing 85 per cent. of our college students. A generation in the city is short. Life forces burn out rapidly. The leaders are quickly succeeded by men from the country; they always have been, they always will be."

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In MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD, which adjoins the City of Winnipeg.

The Municipality of Springfield adjoins the City of Winnipeg to the east, and all the land we offer for sale is within 30 miles of the City, and it is equal to anything in the Province of Manitoba so far as soil and productiveness is concerned. "Then why was it not settled long before this?" is the natural question asked by the intending purchaser. The answer is that a few years ago all this land was covered by timber, which has been cut to supply the City with wood, fires have burned the brush and stumps, and the whole district is rapidly becoming prairie land. Enough timber remains to supply settlers with firewood, fencing and small building timber; good water can be had everywhere at from 10 to 30 feet deep, and cattle can feed on the heavy growth of vetches and wild peas which grow on the scrubby land for two months longer in the fall than they can on prairie land. It is an ideal district for mixed farming, and we can sell you a farm of any size you wish for \$3 per acre—one-eighth cash, and balance in seven annual payments.

We have a nice little Map of this District, with all our land colored red on it, also showing Railway Stations, Post Offices, Schools, Graded Roads, etc. If you write us we will send you one of the Maps free.

| Description. | Sec. | Twp. | Rge. | Acres. | Price. | Description. | Sec. | Twp. | Rge. | Acres. | Price. |
|---|------|------|------|--------|---------|--|------|------|------|--------|--------|
| NE and N hf SE | 2 | 14 | 3 | 240 | 4 00 | SW qr and part of SE qr | 5 | 10 | 7 | 220 | 3 00 |
| SW qr 27 and N hf NW | 22 | 10 | 4 | 240 | 10 00 | NW qr | 7 | 10 | 7 | 130 | 3 00 |
| E hf SE qr | 14 | 10 | 4 | 80 | 6 00 | SE qr | 19 | 10 | 7 | 160 | 3 00 |
| N hf NE qr | 2 | 10 | 4 | 80 | 8 00 | SE and S hf NE | 4 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 2 50 |
| N hf of N hf, L.S.D. 15 and 16 of | 35 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 3 00 | N hf of N hf 5 and N hf NW | 4 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 2 50 |
| SE qr | 15 | 10 | 5 | 160 | 6 00 | S hf and S hf N hf | 6 | 11 | 7 | 480 | 2 50 |
| SW qr (improved) | 27 | 11 | 5 | 160 | 2000 00 | NW qr | 7 | 11 | 7 | 160 | 3 00 |
| SE qr (improved) | 28 | 11 | 5 | 160 | 3200 00 | NE qr | 9 | 11 | 7 | 160 | 3 00 |
| SW qr (improved) | 28 | 11 | 5 | 160 | 2000 00 | SE qr 10 and N hf NE | 3 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 2 50 |
| SE qr | 36 | 11 | 5 | 160 | | NW 13 and S hf SW | 24 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| N hf of NW qr | 3 | 12 | 5 | 80 | 3 00 | W hf | 14 | 11 | 7 | 320 | 3 00 |
| E hf of W hf of L.S.D. 4 and 5 of | 4 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | NE and N hf SE | 15 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| N hf of NE qr and E hf of L.S.D. 14 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 100 | 3 00 | SE and S hf SW | 16 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| S hf of S hf of L.S.D. 9 and 10 of | 7 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | N hf of SW qr | 20 | 11 | 7 | 80 | 3 00 |
| S hf of N hf of L.S.D. 9 and 10 of | 7 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | E hf | 22 | 11 | 7 | 320 | 3 00 |
| S hf of N hf of L.S.D. 11 and 12 of | 7 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | SW qr | 23 | 11 | 7 | 160 | 3 00 |
| E hf of E hf of L.S.D. 4 and 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | N hf of 24 and E hf NE | 23 | 11 | 7 | 400 | 3 00 |
| N hf of L.S.D. 1 and 2 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 40 | 3 00 | SW qr and S hf SE | 25 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| E hf of NE qr | 23 | 12 | 5 | 80 | 3 00 | N hf and SE qr | 27 | 11 | 7 | 480 | 3 00 |
| SW qr | 27 | 12 | 5 | 160 | 3 00 | SW and S hf NW | 28 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| S hf of S hf L.S.D. 11 and 12 of | 28 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 3 00 | NE qr | 28 | 11 | 7 | 160 | 3 00 |
| NE and N hf SE | 35 | 12 | 5 | 240 | 5 00 | SE and S hf NE | 32 | 11 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| SW and S hf NW | 2 | 13 | 5 | 240 | 5 00 | E hf and NW qr | 33 | 11 | 7 | 480 | 3 00 |
| SE and S hf NE | 3 | 13 | 5 | 240 | 4 00 | All Section | 34 | 11 | 7 | 640 | 3 00 |
| SE qr 10 and N hf NE | 3 | 13 | 5 | 240 | 4 00 | W hf | 35 | 11 | 7 | 300 | 3 00 |
| SE and S hf NE | 1 | 10 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | W hf and N hf NE | 36 | 11 | 7 | 400 | 3 00 |
| NE and N hf SE | 2 | 10 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | NW and N hf SW | 2 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| SE qr | 17 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | E hf SE | 4 | 12 | 7 | 80 | 3 00 |
| SE qr | 24 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | N hf | 9 | 12 | 7 | 320 | 3 00 |
| SE qr | 27 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 5 00 | SW qr 10 and E hf SE | 9 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| N hf NE qr | 6 | 11 | 6 | 80 | 3 00 | W hf | 10 | 12 | 7 | 320 | 3 00 |
| SW qr | 9 | 11 | 6 | 120 | 3 00 | SW qr 12 and N hf NW | 1 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| NW qr 12 and S hf SW | 13 | 11 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | NE qr 12 and S hf SE | 13 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| SW and W hf SE | 21 | 11 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | NW qr 12 and S hf SE | 13 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| NE and N hf SE | 22 | 11 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | NE and N hf SE | 13 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| S hf NE qr | 30 | 11 | 6 | 80 | 3 00 | S hf and W hf NW qr | 14 | 12 | 7 | 400 | 3 00 |
| S hf SE qr | 35 | 11 | 6 | 80 | 3 00 | E hf | 15 | 12 | 7 | 320 | 3 00 |
| NW and W hf NE | 12 | 12 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | SE and E hf SW | 16 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| N hf of N hf L.S.D. 5 and 6 of | 13 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 3 00 | NE qr 17 and W hf NW | 16 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 3 00 |
| N hf | 24 | 12 | 6 | 320 | 3 00 | W hf and W hf of E hf | 18 | 12 | 7 | 480 | 3 00 |
| SW qr | 25 | 12 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | NE qr 25 and S hf SE | 36 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 5 00 |
| W hf NW | 27 | 12 | 6 | 80 | 3 00 | SE qr 25 and N hf NE | 24 | 12 | 7 | 240 | 4 00 |
| N hf of S hf L.S.D. 9 and 10 of | 30 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 3 00 | All other lands colored in township .. | 12 | 7 | at | 3 00 | |
| N hf of S hf L.S.D. 3 and 4 of | 30 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 3 00 | All Section 15 and S hf | 22 | 13 | 7 | 960 | 4 00 |
| E hf Section | 31 | 12 | 6 | 260 | 3 00 | SW qr | 20 | 10 | 8 | 160 | 2 00 |
| NW qr | 32 | 12 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | NE qr | 30 | 10 | 8 | 160 | 2 00 |
| NW and N hf SW | 35 | 12 | 6 | 240 | 3 50 | SW and S hf NW | 2 | 11 | 8 | 240 | 2 50 |
| N hf SE qr | 35 | 12 | 6 | 80 | 3 00 | SW and S hf SE | 4 | 11 | 8 | 240 | 2 00 |
| N hf of S hf | 36 | 12 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | E hf and N hf NW | 5 | 11 | 8 | 400 | 2 00 |
| N hf NE 25 and S hf SE | 36 | 12 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | S hf and S hf NE qr | 6 | 11 | 8 | 400 | 2 00 |
| SW and S hf NW | 2 | 13 | 6 | 240 | 3 00 | SW qr 7 and N hf NW | 6 | 11 | 8 | 240 | 2 50 |
| SW qr | 3 | 13 | 6 | 160 | 3 00 | All Section | 27 | 12 | 8 | 640 | 2 50 |
| SE and S hf NE | 6 | 13 | 6 | 240 | 2 50 | S hf | 34 | 12 | 8 | 320 | 2 50 |
| SW 21 and N hf NW | 16 | 13 | 6 | 240 | 2 50 | SW qr and N hf SE qr | 35 | 12 | 8 | 240 | 2 50 |
| SE and E hf SW | 6 | 14 | 3 | 240 | 2 50 | NW qr 35 and E hf NE | 34 | 12 | 8 | 240 | 2 50 |

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

If you do not see what you want in this List, write for our General List, showing Lands for Sale in all parts of the Province.

CROTTY & CROSS, 515 Main St., Winnipeg.

When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Manitoba, the Greatest Agricultural Country on Earth.

Manitoba, the prairie province of the Dominion, is becoming known as a great agricultural country. It is true that after it began to settle fast in 1880 and thereabouts, doubts existed in the minds of some whether it would ever become a great wheat raising country, as the seasons were short, and it was a matter of speculation whether year after year it would produce a crop that would make this branch of agriculture a success. Time has passed on and the results have satisfied the most sceptical that wheat raising in this country is one of the most profitable enterprises in which any one could engage. Note her progress in grain growing generally:—

| Wheat. | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| Year. | Acreage. | Yield. Per Acre. | Total. Yield. |
| 1883 | 260,842 | 21.80 | 5,686,355 |
| 1884 | 307,020 | 20.11 | 6,174,182 |
| 1885 | 357,013 | 20.80 | 7,429,440 |
| 1886 | 384,441 | 15.33 | 5,893,480 |
| 1887 | 432,134 | 27.7 | 12,351,724 |
| 1888* | | | |
| 1889 | 623,245 | 12.4 | 7,201,519 |
| 1890 | 746,058 | 19.65 | 14,665,769 |
| 1891 | 916,664 | 25.3 | 23,191,599 |
| 1892 | 875,990 | 16.5 | 14,453,835 |
| 1893 | 1,003,640 | 15.56 | 15,615,923 |
| 1894 | 1,010,186 | 17. | 17,172,883 |
| 1895 | 1,140,276 | 27.86 | 31,775,038 |
| 1896 | 999,598 | 14.33 | 14,371,806 |
| 1897 | 1,290,882 | 14.14 | 18,261,950 |
| 1898 | 1,488,232 | 17.41 | 25,913,155 |
| 1899 | 1,629,995 | 17.13 | 27,922,230 |

| Oats. | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|------------|
| 1883 | 215,431 | 44.00 | 9,478,964 |
| 1884 | 133,044 | 30.55 | 4,064,494 |
| 1885 | 157,026 | 40.53 | 6,364,263 |
| 1886 | 161,030 | 25.15 | 4,049,904 |
| 1887 | 155,176 | 46.2 | 7,265,237 |
| 1888* | | | |
| 1889 | 218,744 | 16.8 | 3,415,104 |
| 1890 | 235,534 | 40.2 | 9,513,443 |
| 1891 | 305,644 | 48.29 | 14,762,605 |
| 1892 | 332,974 | 35. | 11,654,090 |
| 1893 | 388,529 | 25.28 | 9,823,935 |
| 1894 | 413,686 | 28.8 | 11,907,854 |
| 1895 | 482,658 | 46.73 | 22,555,733 |
| 1896 | 442,445 | 28.25 | 12,502,318 |
| 1897 | 468,141 | 22.7 | 10,629,513 |
| 1898 | 514,824 | 35.02 | 18,029,944 |
| 1899 | 575,136 | 38.80 | 22,318,378 |

| Barley. | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1883 | 60,281 | 30. | 1,898,430 |
| 1884 | 40,936 | 32.83 | 1,363,928 |
| 1885 | 51,189 | 29. | 1,113,481 |
| 1886 | 69,565 | 18.70 | 1,300,865 |
| 1887 | 56,110 | 34.31 | 1,925,231 |
| 1888* | | | |
| 1889 | 80,238 | 13.1 | 1,051,551 |
| 1890 | 66,035 | 31.33 | 2,069,415 |
| 1891 | 89,828 | 35.6 | 3,197,876 |
| 1892 | 97,644 | 29. | 2,831,676 |
| 1893 | 114,762 | 22.11 | 2,547,653 |
| 1894 | 119,528 | 25.87 | 2,981,716 |
| 1895 | 153,839 | 36.69 | 5,645,036 |
| 1896 | 127,885 | 24.8 | 3,171,747 |
| 1897 | 153,266 | 20.77 | 3,183,602 |
| 1898 | 158,058 | 29.17 | 4,611,314 |
| 1899 | 182,912 | 29.4 | 5,379,156 |

*No statistics collected in 1888.

These statistics, which are compiled very carefully, show that 35,000 farmers produced 27,922,230 bushels of wheat in 1899, and as there is easily room for 100,000 more farmers in the province, the vast capabilities of the country as a grain producing country become apparent. The same progress is being made in dairying and stock-raising as in grain growing.

Any male over 18 years of age may come and take up free grant land to the

extent of 160 acres, no matter of what nationality he may be, whether white or black. We throw the door wide open and give a hearty welcome to all. Some few are opposed to any effort being made to induce settlers to come here, thinking we should not give away this great heritage to strangers, but reserve it for ourselves and our children. However that may be, the invitation is extended to all. Come first and spy out the land, which is very fertile and offers a highway to wealth. The sooner you come the better for yourself, as those who come first are always the best served.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, is always ready to assist the settler to locate and give him every information. Much valuable information in the way of maps and pamphlets are distributed from this office and may be had for the asking. The railway officials, too, are always ready to give what assistance they can and the settler may be assured that he will meet with every courtesy from those with whom he may have to do in getting located in the province.

Irrigation in Southern Alberta.

The most important irrigation enterprise at present engaging the attention of the public is undoubtedly that of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, which is now nearing completion. The canal in question draws its water supply from the St. Mary's River and distributes it over a tract of country lying south of the town of Lethbridge.

While irrigation has not always been a success—to the company operating the scheme—there are certain very encouraging features about this project. Just as sure as a railway must sooner or later become bankrupt if it obtains little or no business owing to lack of settlement, an irrigation company will go to the wall if it fails to obtain a sufficient number of customers or consumers and this is the rock upon which many companies have in the past stranded.

The necessity for irrigation in any particular district would, ordinarily, imply climatic conditions closely approaching aridity. Such a state of affairs naturally discourages immigration and settlement in such a district, until it has been reclaimed through the construction of irrigation works. Then, indeed, it is quickly transformed into a spot "fair to the eye and kind to the purse," but in the meanwhile settlement is often almost wholly absent from districts through which irrigation works are constructed and as soon as such a scheme is completed, the company must, therefore, set to work and become an active colonization concern, and be prepared for a large expenditure in advertising the district served, with the object of inducing settlers to come in, purchase lands and water rights and become revenue producers.

The above is the usual experience, but the scheme of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company stands apparently upon a much more favorable basis than is enjoyed by the majority of such companies. The district to be served lies adjacent to the well-known Mormon colony at Cardston, which did the pioneer work in introducing artificial watering in the Canadian Northwest, and the company, therefore, has a class of men to draw upon for settlement thoroughly acquainted with the conditions prevailing in this country and experienced in the use of water. Moreover, the majority of the laborers employed on the construction work took lands lying along the line of the proposed ditch in part payment for their work and are, consequently, fairly certain to become settlers and water consumers at

an early date. These men, also, are largely experienced irrigators, who came into Alberta from Utah under the auspices of the Mormon church, with the intention of forming colonies under the admirable co-operation community system so successfully adopted by that peer of colonization societies. It will thus be seen that this company is commencing operations under exceptionally favorable auspices, and when it is further taken into consideration that practically all the lands to be served are controlled by the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, which is under the same management and generally supposed to be a kindred concern, it is hard to see how this irrigation company can fail to be an interest paying venture almost from its very inception.

An enthusiastic exchange makes the following observations on the subject:—

"The greatest irrigating proposition yet undertaken in Canada is just about completed in our midst, and will, no doubt, in the course of the next few years transform what is a great, desolate, semi-arid tract of country into a land of verdant beauty and abundant productiveness. Where in the past roamed a few herds of cattle over the boundless expanse of prairie will be found the homes of thousands of prosperous settlers, with well-tilled and fenced fields, stacks bulging with the fatness of the harvest, cattle lowing in the pastures, and winding along through every man's homestead, and guaranteeing him such rewards for his labor as can be found in no other part of the Dominion, will be found the source of the wonderful transformation—the canal system just about completed by the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Co. It is not to be supposed for one moment that the men who undertook this great work, who spent much labor and invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in carrying it to a successful conclusion, did so in a spirit of philanthropy. Far from it. On the other hand it is a natural conclusion that the promoters, when undertaking the work, hoped to receive a substantial financial return from their investment. That they may do so is, we believe, the desire of all fair-minded citizens and settlers. Their enterprise and sagacity in undertaking this great work is not only worthy of commendation by the district, which they have directly benefited, but also by the country at large, which must share in a more or less degree in the prosperity of its constituent parts. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his country, what shall be said of a corporation through whose efforts it is made possible to transform hundreds of thousands of acres of hitherto almost valueless prairie land into rich and productive farms, such as can be found nowhere but in irrigated districts in other lands?"

The Farmer is a firm believer in the future of the irrigated west and does not consider the above remarks at all exaggerated. The fact of the matter is, that the possibilities of our semi-arid country, under the magic influence of abundant moisture, are yet undreamed of. Let us not forget that when the first settlers entered Utah, potatoes could not be matured, and early frosts destroyed all domestic vegetation. The portions of the State of Utah which are now under irrigation remind the onlooker of a veritable fairy land. Tender fruits are largely grown and the farmers have become prosperous beyond the wildest expectations. Our own country is vastly richer in natural resources, and The Farmer confidently predicts that those of us who are still on the sunny side of middle age will, in the ordinary course of events, live to see the "Garden of Canada" transferred from the Niagara Peninsula to the irrigated Canadian Northwest.

C. P. R. Lands.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the Main Line and Branches, and in Northern Alberta and the Lake Dauphin District. The Railway Lands are for sale at the various agencies of the Company in Manitoba and the North-West Territories at the following prices:

Lands in the Province of Manitoba average \$3 to \$6 an acre.

Lands in Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, average \$3 to \$4 an acre.

Lands west of the 3rd meridian, including the Calgary District, generally \$3 per acre.

Lands in Northern Alberta and the Lake Dauphin District, \$3 per acre.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The aggregate amount of purchase money and interest is divided into ten instalments, as shown in the table below; the first to be paid at the time of purchase, the second two years from the date of purchase, the third in three years, and so on.

Interest on the outstanding purchase money is payable in one year, except in case of an actual settler, who goes into residence on the land and breaks up at least one-sixteenth thereof within that time. No rebate of interest is allowed on hay or grazing lands.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the new conditions.

| | |
|---|--|
| 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$71.90, and nine equal instalments of \$60. | |
| 160 " 3.50 " " 83.90 " " 70. | |
| 160 " 4.00 " " 95.85 " " 80. | |
| 160 " 4.50 " " 107.85 " " 90. | |
| 160 " 5.00 " " 119.85 " " 100. | |
| 160 " 5.50 " " 131.80 " " 110. | |
| 160 " 6.00 " " 143.80 " " 120. | |

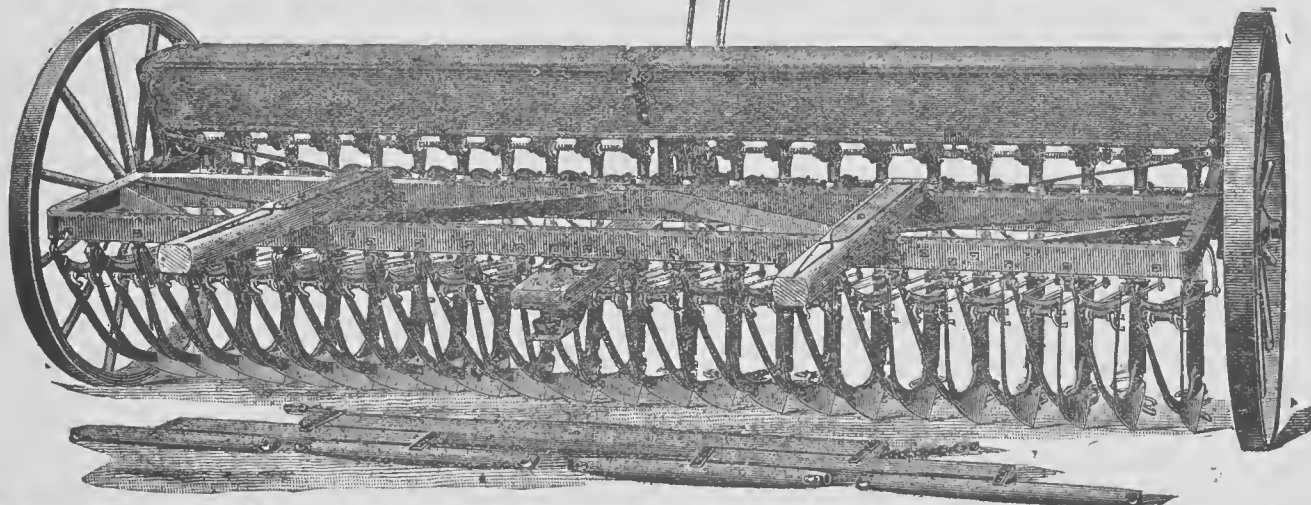
DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to ten per cent. of the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments. Write for maps and full particulars.

or **W. TOOLE**, District Land Agent for Alberta,
CALGARY.

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner,
WINNIPEG.

DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL



THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY

The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even after years of wear.

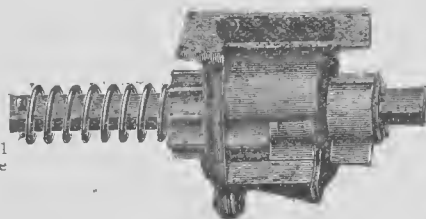
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FARGO, North Dakota.

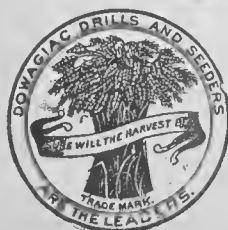


This is the original
and only genuine
Dowagiac Seed
Drill Shoe.



Look for the Sheaf of Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept an imitation for the real Dowagiac.

We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use the name.



Land in the Canadian Northwest.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' residence and cultivation, during which time the settler may not be absent, without permission from the Minister of the Interior, more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased,) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

should be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing

lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his Certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a very low rate, which may be learned from the agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS — DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Neat cattle were formerly detained 90 days at the border in quarantine, but this has been abolished, and the consequent delay and expense to the settler will not longer have to be encountered.

There is a verse in the Bible which contains every letter in the alphabet except j. and it is said there is only one. It is the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra, and reads, "And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river that whatsoever Ezra, the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you it be done speedily."

Canadian Emigration Agents.

List of Dominion Government Agents in the British Isles and the United States:—

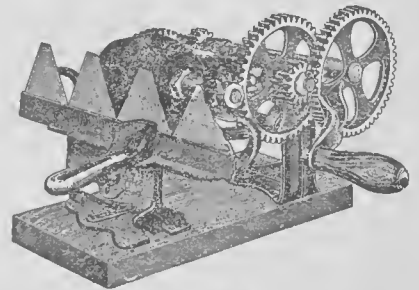
UNITED STATES.

M. V. McInnes, 2 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.
D. L. Caven, Columbus, Ohio.
James Grieve, Saginaw, Michigan.
J. S. Crawford, 214 West Ninth Street, Kansas City.
Benj. Davis, 154½ East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
T. O. Currie, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. J. Broughton, 1223 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.
W. H. Rogers, Watertown, S. Dak.
N. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
J. H. M. Parker, 316 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minn.
Capt. E. Barrett, Houston, Texas.
Wm. Ritchie, Grafton, North Dakota.
E. T. Holmes, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W.
W. T. R. Preston, care London Office.
Canadian Government Office, Liverpool.
H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.
W. L. Griffith, 10 The Walk, Cardiff, Wales.
Edward O'Kelly, 12 Clarendon Street, Londonderry.
John Webster, 30 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.
C. R. Devlin, 14 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

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Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

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The fact that SPEIGHT Wagons have been made and sold in Canada for sixty-nine years, and that the output for 1899 exceeded all other years, tells the story — Wagons up-to-date, light-running and durable in quality and finish.

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Distributing Agent, **WINNIPEG.**

Drouth Resisting Grasses.

The State of South Dakota in conjunction with the Federal Government has started an experimental farm at a point between the Missouri and James River on which to try the drouth resisting powers of grasses and other forage plants. It is nearly 2,000 feet above sea level and the rainfall very limited. At the close of 1899 they found several of the varieties in very low condition, a few were dead. *Agropyrum tenerum* (native rye grass) made a good showing, but *Brome* grass made the best stand of all. The bulletin from which we quote makes the following statement:—

"Smooth *Brome* grass has been grown at the South Dakota Experiment Station for nearly ten years. It is perfectly hardy, resisting both drouth and cold weather. It starts in the spring more than two weeks earlier than our native grasses, and in the fall when the native prairie is scared brown, the *Brome* grass is bright and green, thus furnishing an abundance of forage when it is most needed. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial with a strong creeping root stock, a smooth upright, leafy stem one to four feet high, and a loose, open panicle seed head four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out all other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drouth resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. As it is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture its value to the farmers in dry regions cannot be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and the chemical analysis shows that it is rich in flesh forming ingredients—much more so than timothy. It is very hardy and not injured by spring and fall frosts when once established."

Anti-Worry Receipt.

Do you wish a receipt for preventing all worry, For giving composure and freedom from flurry? Just think of one fact which is true you will find,

When anything happens to flurry your mind, First something or nothing there is to be done, First nothing or something, that's clear as the sun;

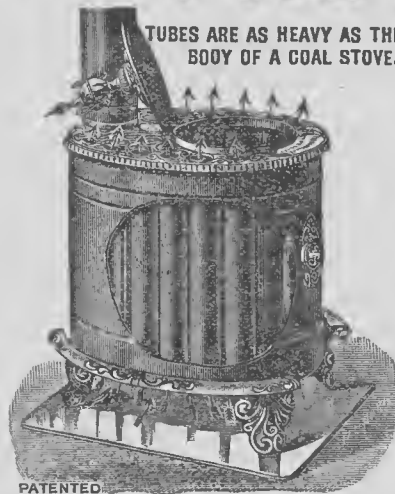
If something, then do it and make no delay; If nothing, all thought of it cast far away. This simplest of rules if you will only obey, Will free you from wrinkles for many a day.

On hearing her Sunday school teacher tell about the Lord creating the world in six days and resting on the seventh, a little maiden of six years exclaimed: "Why didn't his ma make him go to church?"

Why
You should
Buy one.

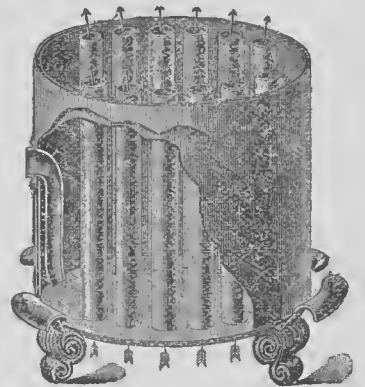
The Oxford

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Has the greatest Circulation, and distributes warm air by circulation until all parts are of the same temperature. Keeps the floor warm by removing the cold air.

Your dealer has them in stock. All up-to-date Stove dealers have them.

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DON'T OVERLOOK THAT

CROWN BRAND LACE LEATHER

Manufactured by

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

This leather has no equal for strength or durability. As the wholesale man refuses to pay the price for a good article, preferring to sell a poor one so long as he can get a good margin, we have decided to sell the Crown Brand direct to the consumer, knowing that he appreciates a good article in this line; and knowing that where this leather is once used no other will ever replace it, we are offering it to the consumer at 75c. per lb. C.O.D., express paid to any address.

A sample lace of our leather will be sent to any address on application.

if you want anything tanned, send us your address and we will send you our circular giving you all the information as to what we do and what we charge for doing it.

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Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

Wheat Breeding.

Professor G. L. Clothier, of the Kansas Experiment Station, is one of the most eager hybridisers of grain on this continent. He thus describes his method:

"Our work so far has been principally limited to artificial crossing of varieties of wheat. This summer, we have made about 60 crosses in various directions among about 15 varieties. We are at present engaged in tabulating the results of this work. Other institutions where similar work has been tried report ten per cent. of successful crosses to be good work. We hope to get a higher per cent. than this.

"The technique is simple, requiring, as the highest qualifications of an operator, patience and honesty. The top of the head, which contains small, half-developed flowers, is removed with a pair of scissors, likewise the small undeveloped spikelets at the lower part of the head. The middle flowers of each remaining spikelet are removed, leaving but two flowers on each spikelet. If the wheat is "bearded," the awns are cut off. After a normal sized head has thus been prepared for "working," it will contain from 20 to 24 flowers. With a pair of forceps the operator then proceeds to open the glumes (chaff) of each separate flower, removing the three anthers and inserting one to three ripe anthers from a head of the variety used for supplying the pollen. The glumes are then neatly closed up again with the forceps. After all the flowers on a head have been worked, the head is put into a paper sack, labelled, and tied to a stake. The labels contain variety names of both female and male plants, the date and time of day of the work, and the initials of the operator. It takes on an average about half an hour to work a head; and, as the department has worked over 900 heads this summer, it can readily be seen that there was an immense amount of labor connected with the work.

"The wheat plant does not readily cross-fertilize in nature, hence varieties usually can only be originated by artificial means. One great advantage arising from such work is that every single grain is likely to differ from every other grain even where the parentage is the same. This will really give us thousands of varieties from which to select. Because of their origin here these new varieties are more likely to contain some sorts adapted to Kansas conditions than any number of introduced varieties.

"The purpose in breeding wheat is to secure hardy varieties adapted to Kansas soil and climate which will give large yields of grain containing a high percentage of gluten. It is intended also to try to get farmers interested in the work. When we learn how to breed plants with as much certainty as to results as we now breed animals, farmers will be able to originate their own varieties of grains suitable to all the varying conditions of soil and climate of our whole state."

There lives not a man on earth, outside of a lunatic asylum, who has not in him the power to do good. Have you ever entered a cottage, ever travelled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom, and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew some things you knew not? The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or counted the vermin on his rags, under the sun of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer.



Don't purchase a churn until you see Maxwell's "Favorite." It has a combined foot and lever drive, improvements you will not find on other churns. If you want one of the best, drop a card to D. Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont., for particulars and prices of the different sizes.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., will gladly send catalogue No. 73 to all readers of The Farmer who send him their name and address. The Sharples Tubular Separator is only a little over 2 years old. Improvement is the order of the age; the best things are necessarily new. For instance, the latest phonograph, the latest bicycle, the latest automobile. When writing for catalogue No. 73, mention The Farmer and it will be sent at once.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in The Farmer are honest and reliable. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, as we will carry no advertiser for even one issue if we know him not to do as advertised. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often mention different things in several papers.

W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill., manufacturer of Adam's Green Bone Cutter and the Peerless Horse-power Grinding Mills, has quite a large manufacturing plant, which a representative of The Farmer found in a flourishing condition. His bone cutter we know to be a superior one and none of our readers can make any mistake in purchasing one. Mr. Adam is well pleased with the returns from his advertisement in The Farmer and there must now be quite a few of our readers who can testify to the superior quality of his goods and the pleasant and satisfactory way in which he does business.

IT COMES FROM "DOWN EAST."

The reappearance in our columns, after an absence of some years, of the Kendall's Spavin Cure advertisement will be, to many of our readers, like looking upon the "face of a familiar friend." The early history of this well-known remedy for lame and spavined horses is very interesting as showing the great faith in its virtues and the "down east" cuteness and foresight of a Vermont farmer. Many long years ago this shrewd agriculturist, who lived near the village of Enosburgh Falls, a charming little place, nestling among the green mountains of Vermont, had a valuable horse go lame and hearing much of a Spavin Cure, put up by Dr. Kendall, who resided in the village, decided to try it. The farmer was so struck with its marvellous effectiveness that he determined, if possible, to buy the formula. But to his utter surprise the figure demanded ran into the thousands, for the Doctor was fully alive to the merits of his preparation and demanded a high price for his knowledge. The would-be purchaser was determined, however, and mortgaging his fine farm to the highest limit, against the advice of all his friends and neighbors, became the original owner with Dr. Kendall, of this wonderful cure. But it was a hard, slow struggle, made none the easier to bear by his friends and neighbors constantly reminding him of what a fool he had made of himself. Still he persevered, and after a while small orders began to dribble in. Then the inevitable occurred; these small purchasers talked to their neighbors of the wonderful horse liniment they had got and orders became more and yet more frequent, until eventually it became the most famous cure for lame and spavined horses in the country and he reaped to the full the reward of his faith. The original company was years ago organized into a stock company and ably officered by competent business men, who have been indispensable to its continued success. Kendall's Spavin Cure is still manufactured at the place of its birth—Enosburgh Falls, Vt.—but NOT the Enosburgh Falls of thirty years ago. This Spavin Cure has been the direct means of building up this pretty country village into quite an important place with its Opera House, Water Works, Sewers, Electric Lights, Concrete Walks, Public Library and Parks, with all the airs of a little city. Kendall's Spavin Cure is practically the backbone of the town. One additional incident in the history of this growing business. During the formative period Dr. Kendall wrote and issued a "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," the sale and circulation of which has now reached about ten millions. This book, invaluable to horsemen, can now be obtained without charge, by writing to the publishers—Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

THE 'RAZOR STEEL' Secret-Temper, Cross-Cut SAW



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

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Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

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We carry a most complete line in Enamelled Souvenirs, including Tea, Coffee and Bon Bou Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Nail Files, Napkin Rings, Brooches, Blouse Sets, Stick Pins, &c., with Canada, Maple Leaf, Manitoba and Winnipeg coats-of-arms. Our manufacturing and repair departments are second to none. All jewelry or watch repairing sent to us we will pay return charge, and we guarantee satisfaction.

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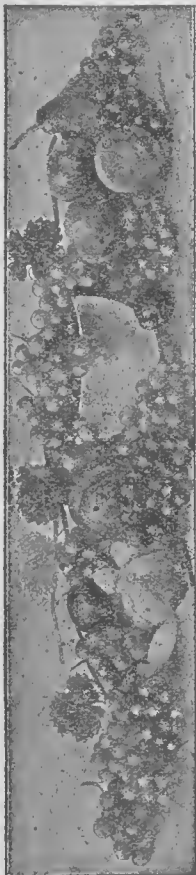
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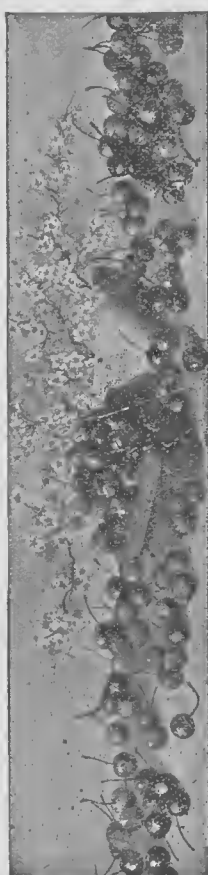
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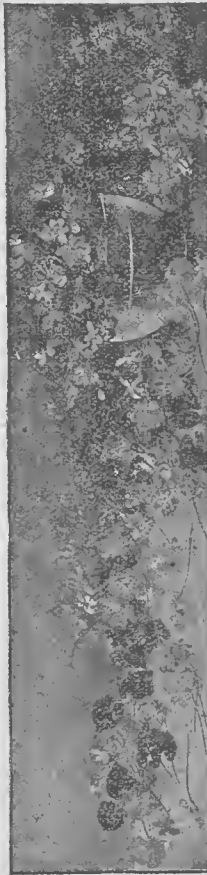
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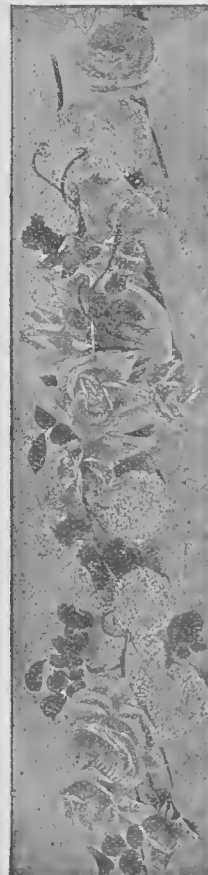
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There is never a day so dreary
But God can make it bright;
And unto the Soul that trusts him,
He giveth songs in the night.

There is never a cross so heavy
But the nail-scarred hands are there,
Outstretched in tender compassion,
The hurden to help us hear.

There is never a heart so broken
But the loving Lord can heal;
For the heart that was pierced on Calvary,
Doth still for his loved ones feel.

There is never a life so darkened,
So helpless and unhelped,
But may he filled with the light of God,
And enter his promised rest.

There is never a sin or sorrow,
There is never a care or loss,
But that we may hring to Jesus
And leave at the foot of the cross.

—L. M. Alexander.

Opportunity.

In one of the old Greek cities there stood, long ago, a statue. Every trace of it has vanished now. But there is still in existence an epigram which gives us an excellent description of it; and, as we read the words, we can surely discover the lesson which those wise Greeks meant that the statue should teach to every passer-by.

The epigram is in the form of a conversation between a traveller and the statue:

"What is thy name, O Statue?"

"I am called Opportunity."

"Who made thee?"

"Lysippus."

"Why art thou upon thy toes?"

"To show that I stay but a moment."

"Why hast thou wings on thy feet?"

"To show how quickly I pass by."

"But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?"

"That men may seize me as they meet me."

"Why, then, is thy head so bald behind?"

"To show that when I have once passed I cannot be caught."

Some squander time, some invest it, some kill it. That precious half hour a day which many of us throw away, rightly used, would save us from the ignorance which mortifies us, the narrowness and pettiness which always attend too exclusive application to our callings. It would tinge and color the day as the drop of ruby liquid imparts its hue to the gallon of water in the druggist's globe.

WESTERN CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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We can save you TIME, MONEY and EFFORT in securing a Business Education.

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GOLD STANDARD
INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS
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WHAT IT WILL DO.

It will clean and polish paint work and not kill the gloss on the paint.

It will clean carpets without taking them up.

It will clean linoleums like new.

It will clean bicycle chains and rims.

It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing. Also cleans coat collars and hats.

Sample Free.

Full directions] PRICE 10c., 20c., BLOCK. [on each block.

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Your wants supplied daily from the largest and most complete stock of Music and Musical Instruments west of Toronto, comprising

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CUTS OF ALL BREEDS.

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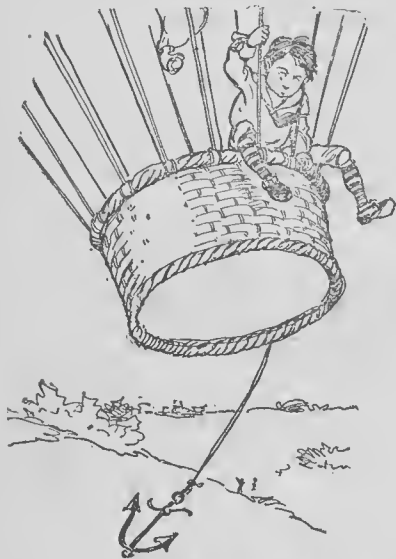


When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Tod and the Stolen Holidays.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Publishers.)

It would have been easy to discover good qualities in Tod Pendleton. He was kind hearted and brave and good humored, but he was also greedy. As an illustration of this latter quality let me tell an incident connected with his boyhood. My grandfather told me. Years ago there was a kind of candy known as "Jackson ball." It was as large around as a crab apple and as hard as a stone pavement is when you fall headlong on it. Well, one day Timotheus Pouncefort found a cent in the road, and as he was a most generous little fellow he immediately invited Tod to go with him to the little candy store on the corner, and he'd treat him to whatever he wanted. Most boys would have chosen taffy as being easy to divide, but Tod, never thinking about Timotheus, said he guessed he'd take a Jackson ball, and Timotheus bought one—they came one for a cent. But as there is no way to dispose of them but to suck them to their dissolution Timotheus didn't get a taste. They came out of the candy store two happy boys, Timotheus happy because he had provided a feast for his friend and



When he saw his mother faint, he drew in his legs.

Tod happy because the feast had been provided without its costing him anything.

It was when Tod was eleven years old that his greed caused trouble to the whole of the world on two very important days. Just what year it was I cannot say, but your great grandfather may remember. His parents took him to a balloon ascension at Rockefeller Park, a country place where they hold fairs and poultry shows every fall.

It is not for me to say how he managed to do it. I don't think he was ever clear in his own mind how it came about, but it is a well known fact that when you cut the rope that holds a balloon to earth that balloon is going to escape if it has a spark of animation. I suppose the balloonist had gone to lunch, but wherever he was he was not in the balloon when Tod stepped into the basket to see how the old thing worked, and as Tod was a perfectly fearless and reckless boy he did not think of the moral or physical consequences, but simply sawed away at the rope with his jackknife until the balloon sprang up like a lark from its nest in the meadow and was soon out of hearing of the angry owner.

My grandfather told me that a farmer's horse began to cut up just as Tom was

severing the rope and that that drew away the attention of the sightseers. Certainly there never was a madder man than the owner of that balloon, and he called the bystanders all sorts of names for not interfering to save his precious balloon.



"What is your name, Earth Boy?"

As for Tod, he was tickled to death. He waved farewell to the crowds below, he sang snatches of songs and sat on the edge of the basket with his legs dangling over until his mother fainted, and as he happened to see her he drew in his legs. He did not like to occasion unnecessary pain.

After he had been in the balloon some ten hours and had sailed I don't know how many miles, he became very hungry, and seeing land a quarter of a mile above him he decided to leave the balloon and take a short walk for exercise if he could fasten his anchor anywhere. The balloonist had an emergency anchor in the balloon, and if he hadn't no one would ever have heard of Tod again. So my grandfather said.

He was now some three hundred miles above the earth, higher than any man of science has ever been, and yet he did not feel cold, nor bleed at the ears, nor do any of those unpleasant things that aeronauts seem to consider so necessary.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

That there should be land up in the air struck him as odd at first, and then he reflected that there were many things connected with the heavens that he knew nothing about and this land was undoubtedly one of them.

As he sped past a little cape of land that jutted out into the air he was able to throw the anchor into a tree, and a moment later the balloon was captive and he was sliding down the rope to what looked like solid earth. But it was not as solid as it looked. In fact, it was a cloud, and if a handsome little boy clad in what looked like an autumn sunset had not stretched out his hand and caught him Tod would have had a bad fall.

"Here, drink this, and you'll be able to walk without sinking," said the little stranger. He handed a golden cup to Tod as he spoke, and that boy was only too glad to drink, for he was thirsty after his three hundred mile flight. The liquid tasted like all the kinds of soda water you ever heard of, poured into one glass and flavored with essence of orange flower. As soon as Tod had drunk it he felt as light as a feather and walked on the cloud as if it had been terra firma, which, my grandfather told me, is Latin for solid ground. Ask your teacher whether the old gentleman was right.

"What's the name of this place and how far is it to earth, and what's your name, and what do you do up here, and where



He wanted to go to sleep.

can I get such a pretty suit? It looks like the view from our verandah when the sun is going down."

"I can tell you are from the earth by the questions you ask," said the other boy, laughing. He was such a pretty fellow. Very much like the cupids on valentines.

"Well, I'd never learn anything if I didn't ask questions. Where do you live and why don't you fall through?"

"I'm the child of the sunset; but, say, you haven't learned anything so far by asking questions, for you don't wait for the answers. You only ask to keep your tongue from getting lazy."

Tod laughed and said: "I bet I can beat you running."

"I guess not," said the sunset boy, and with that both of them began to run as hard as they could, but although Tod's feet hardly touched the ground, so easily did he move through cloudland, yet the other boy moved twice as fast and soon vanished behind a high wall that surrounded a huge castle that looked like those cloud palaces that rear themselves on June days when you are lying on your back out in the fields and wishing that the long vacation would begin.

It was snowy white and had towers and minarets and the wall of salmon pink that surrounded it changed its shape continually.

While Tod was wondering what castle it was and whether any giants lived within it a tall warrior, who looked exactly as if he was fashioned out of a silver cloud with little flashes of opalescent fire running through him, came to an opening in the wall and said: "What is your name, Earth Boy, and why have you come to the storehouse of the holidays?"

Before Tod could answer, his friend, the Sunset Boy, popped out from behind the wall and said: "He's all right. He can run half as fast as I can."

The warrior seemed astonished. "Why, that is impossible. No one in Cloudland can run a quarter as fast as you."

"Well, he did. I leave it to him if he didn't. And he's hungry and he wants to know everything. And say"—this in a lower tone—"can't you give him seven or eight holidays? We have such a lot."

"But," said the warrior, who all this time had been changing his shape like an April cloud and was by turns a Polar bear, a Hubbard squash, a hippopotamus, a load of hay and an apple tree, "there are just so many holidays. If I let him have some the earth folk will have to do without them."

Tod now spoke up: "Say, my father says he wishes there were no such things as holidays. He's so used to working that he never knows what to do on a holiday, and he gets awful cross, and he's always glad when night comes. Last Christmas he said he wished Christmas had never been discovered."

"Well," said the warrior who now looked like the map of France and a moment later like a teapot, "if that's the case you can have all the holidays you want. I thought people prized them down there."

"No, indeed," said Tod. "Why, teacher says they de-de-demortalize the boys, and we never do as well the day after a holiday."

"Come inside, then, and help yourself. What days do you want?"

Tod stepped into the cloud palace and found himself in the midst of banks of such beautiful colors as you never saw, even when the sun was doing his prettiest. Bounding billows of purple and saffron and green and crimson and violet—Tod was only a boy and boys don't go in for that sort of thing very much, but he told his mother afterward that it was all so gorgeous that it made him feel like crying.

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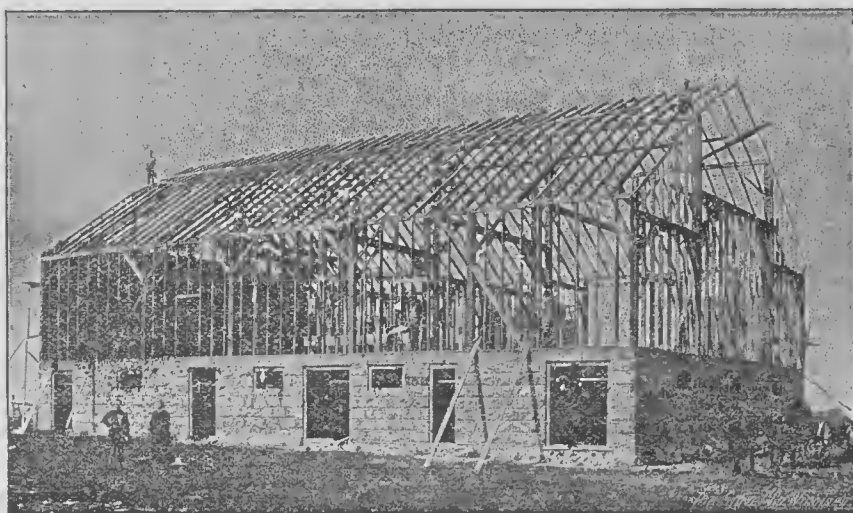
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BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT.



Basement Barn of J. A. Young, Cypress Hill, Manitoba. Size 54 x 85 feet. Basement Floors all built with Battle's Thorold Cement.

READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent, James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

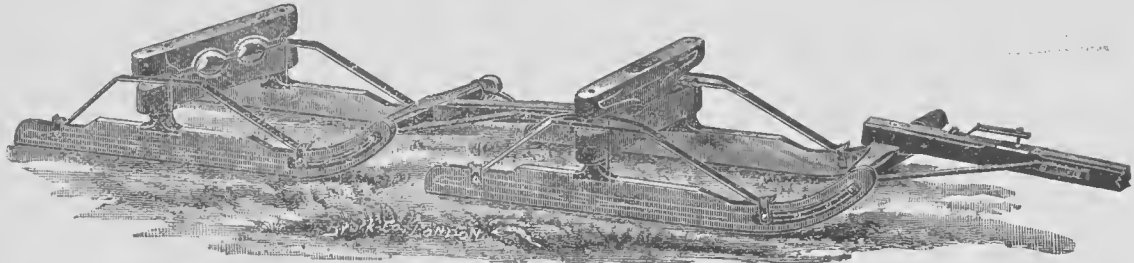
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When writing, mention The N.W. Farmer.

The Challenge Sleigh.

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The Stevens
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TRUSSED RAVE, secured to runners by steel clips, relieving the strain and allowing free movement.
BEST SPRING STEEL SHOES.
IRON GUARDS, to prevent bolster from catching on pins or raves.

Made of the very best material by expert Canadian Mechanics.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO., 124 Princess St., Winnipeg. **LONDON, ONT.**

"Take a header into the midst of them and you'll reach the room where the Christmasses are stored."

Tod dived and a moment later found himself in a room filled to overflowing with Christmas presents and Christmas trees and Christmas horns and sleigh-bells, and yards upon yards of good will.

"Now," said his guide, who had become another being like the Sunset Boy, only older, "take your choice. You can have one Christmas or one First, but you can't have more than one at once. In the next room are Labor days, and the room next to that is filled with Prince of Wales days."

"What's Prince of Wales day?" asked Tod.

"Oh, that's a holiday that they haven't begun to use yet, but when they do they'll find me prepared."

Tod thought he'd like one Christmas and he had no sooner expressed the wish than he found himself and the Sunset Boy on a cloud by themselves surrounded with all the Christmas presents that a boy ever wished for. Guns, pistols, marbles, books, skates, base ball bats, footballs, fencing foils, double rippers, wheels, kodaks and a big hand organ with a grinning monkey sitting on it.

And candy and fruit until you'd think of a doctor. He told the Sunset Boy to pitch in and all that day he ate and read and rode and shot holes in distant clouds and took snap shots of the Sunset Boy and taught him how to box, and by night-fall was the tireddest boy who ever visited a cloud. He had had enough Christmas to last him three years.

The next morning he woke up in the First of July room, and he wanted to turn over and go to sleep, but the warrior said that he must choose a holiday as long as he had been so keen for it. So he chose the First because the warrior had pulled one out of place and he didn't want to disoblige him.

At sight of the heaps of firecrackers and torpedoes and grasshoppers and fiery dragons and cannons his enthusiasm returned, and when he and the Sunset Boy found themselves on a new cloud with nothing to remind him of Christmas on it he set out to have fun,



Tod felt worse than anybody.

but the premature discharge of a bunch of cannon crackers set fire to the cloud on which they were sailing, and when the Sunset Boy had put out the fire with a rain cloud he found that all the firecrackers were wet, and so the morning was not as noisy as you might have supposed it

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and WISE for young people from Manitoba and the North-West to spend a few months of the Winter season in Ontario. It affords an excellent opportunity to enjoy a short practical course of training in a good school. The

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TORONTO, is highly favored in this respect, and is worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives each year. With a dozen regular teachers, first-class equipment and superior courses of study, it never fails to produce good results. Members admitted at any time. WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

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BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

would be. In the evening Tod did thoroughly enjoy himself. Every set piece you ever heard of was there, and he and the Sunset Boy hung them on the edge of a great bank of clouds that looked portentous and lowering until it was lighted up, and then it resembled fairyland. One million rockets going off at once make a spectacle that you don't see every day in the year, and there were long articles in the earth papers the day after telling about the shooting stars that had come ahead of time. But the astronomers were able to give good reasons for their appearance and not a soul imagined that Tod was at the bottom, or rather the top, of the display.

The morning after the First Tod had a splitting headache and said he was sick of holidays and he'd like to go down to earth.

His two friends bade him good-bye and he stepped into the basket of the balloon, and thanks to a little help from a heavy wind cloud that he fastened under the basket he reached the earth in a few minutes, and in the midst of a terrific wind storm.

When the 31st of August came the next month it found people everywhere making preparations for the celebration of the First but greedy Tod had already celebrated it up in Cloudland, and there was no First. People everywhere slept through that day, and there were some who would have blessed Tod, but the small boys were furious. They could not explain it. They went to bed with all their ammunition within reach, and when they woke up they realized that somehow the First had come and gone and they hadn't fired a shot—and yet it had all disappeared.

Tod slept with the rest, but when the Christmas season came along he hoped that he could celebrate it. His adventure was now six months back, and six months in a boy's life are a good bit more than half a year. He made his preparations for Christmas as usual, in common with all the rest of the boys, who make much of the great holiday, but it was all to no purpose. As your grandparents may have told you, everybody slept over the glad season and woke the day after with much better digestions, but deeply regretting that they had lost a Christmas that they could never regain.

And Tod felt worse than anybody else and realized what a pig he had been. He really cultivated his generosity to good effect for the next few weeks.

But the following year all the holidays went off with a bang and I've heard my grandfather say that he believed it did folks good to go without a holiday once in a while, as they appreciated them better. But I say a place for each holiday and every holiday in its place.

The True Home-Maker.

"The true home-maker is a happy combination of the 'Martha' and 'Mary' sort of woman, for while not 'troubled about many things,' she leaves none of the essential ones undone, and yet 'chooses the better part' and gives to love the first best place. Her house is healthfully clean from cellar to attic, but painfully neat nowhere; it is orderly and systematic enough to keep the machinery running smoothly, but not so prim that any one is afraid of incurring reproachful looks or words by misplacing a chair; and if books and papers are now and then left scattered around, one is not told of it at the breakfast table next morning. The meals are well cooked and served on time; the beds thoroughly aired every morning, and sunshine and fresh air coaxed into the farthest corner of every room."

Care of Lamps.

Many housekeepers think there is nothing to learn about the care of lamps, but there are many small items in their management that make a marked difference in the amount of light and comfort derived from them. It is imperative to have thorough cleanliness in lamps. The disagreeable odor emanating from a lamp where it is left burning in a sick room (or where one must have a light at night), is said to be very unhealthy, and will soon weaken a good constitution and affect the eyes. The burners in a lamp should be cleaned once a week, and the easiest and best way is to boil them in water in which a teaspoonful of pearline has been added, boil ten minutes; this removes all sticky, gummy substances that collect in the tubes, and causes them to give a clear, brilliant light; polish dry with a soft piece of flannel, fill a lamp every day and clean every day. The oil generates a gas when the bowl is almost empty, which may explode if the lamp is lighted without filling. These are important items. Turn the wick low when not lighted.

Nearly every man knows how to govern his wife, but the trouble is she won't let him.

"If you are idle, you are on the way to ruin, and there are few stopping places upon it. It is rather a precipice than a road," said Beecher.

Young men who are willing to put brains and industry, and enthusiasm and intelligence into their work are not crowding and jostling in the throngs very long. They are too scarce and there are too many people looking for them.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

DR. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

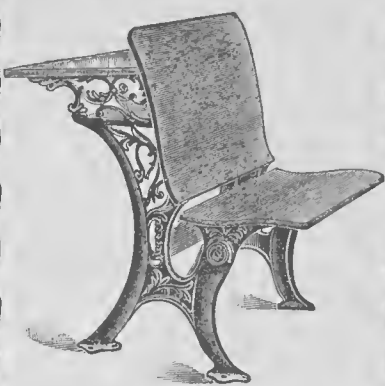
It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

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Simply write to **THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.**, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories. Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before it is too late.

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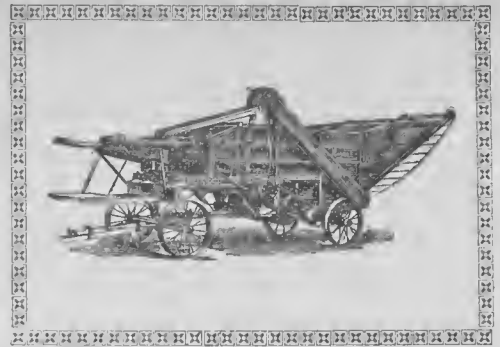
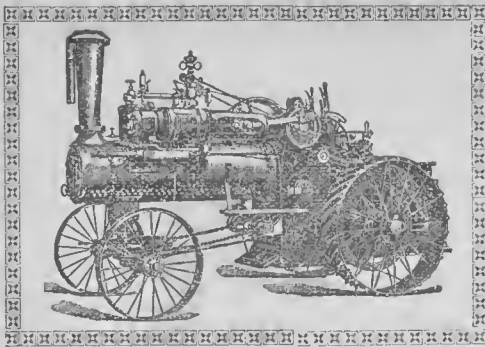
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A Qualified School Teacher.

In a mountainous section of country, down south, where the schools are rather primitive and supported by subscription, a pale, slender young fellow applied to one of the trustees for his support when the appointment was made. The farmer said:—

"Kin yo' read?"

"Yes."

"Kin yo' write?"

"Certainly."

"Kin yo' figger?"

"Of course."

"Air yo' married?"

"No."

"Wal, we did want a married man nex' time. The las' three teachers has run off with gals, an' thar aint enough gals in this hyar neighborhood now. But I don't s'pose none of 'em would want a lean feller like yo'. I don't reckon yo' not bein' married 'll make much difference. Couldn't expect sich a po'ly feller ter be married. Then thar's one thing. Me and Bill Simpkins an' Alf Toney is all gwine ter school an' larn ter read and write. I licked Bill, an' he done licked Alf, so I reckon the only one ter settle with is me. We ain' gwine ter 'hev no man we kin lick. Kin yo' fout?"

"I studied boxing," said the stranger.

"Don't know nothin' 'bout thet. Does makin' boxes make muscles?"

"Try one and see," was the cool rejoinder.

The big mountaineer hit at the slender looking man, and when he regained consciousness he had his head in the wood-box and his feet sticking up in the air.

Looking about him with a dazed expression, he said:—

"Young fellow, shake. I'll go with yo' some day an' we'll get that school; an' say, young feller, set me ter work on them boxes, will yo'?"

Two College Boys.

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college, after which they had to depend entirely upon their own efforts. They attacked the collegiate problems successfully, graduated, received their diplomas from the faculty, also commendatory letters to a large ship-building firm with which they desired employment. Ushered into the waiting-room of the head of the firm, the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the man of millions.

"I should like some sort of clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, will correspond with you."

As he passed out he remarked to his waiting companion, "You can go in and leave your address."

The other presented himself and his papers.

"What can you do?" was asked.

"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.

"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"

"We want a man to sort scrap-iron," replied the superintendent.

And the college graduate went to sorting scrap-iron.

One week passed, and the president meeting the superintendent, asked, "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the boss, "he did his work so well, and never watched the clock, that I put him over the gang."

In one year this man had reached the head of a department and an advisory position with the management at a salary represented by four figures, while his whilom companion was "clerk" in a livery stable, washing harnesses and carriages.

Adversity tests faith, and prosperity tests love.

In 1860 Longfellow wrote: "In every country the 'dangerous classes' are those who do no work; for instance, the nobility of Europe and the slaveholders here. It is evident that the world needs a new nobility—not of the gold medal sort, not of the blood that is blue because it stagnates, but of the red arterial blood that circulates, and has heart in it, and life and labor."

Keeping Cabbage.

We are very fond of cabbage at our house, but used to have trouble to keep them fresh and crisp all winter. Along toward spring they would lose that freshness and crispy hardness and not taste as well as when first put in the cellar. We do not have any trouble now. We put in our cabbage for home use by placing a six or seven-inch board about two feet from the cellar wall, fill the space up with earth and transplant the cabbage just as though we expected them to grow, kept them watered well, and now we have just as nice cabbage in late spring as we do in early fall. Of course to have this work the cellar must be frost-proof.—Ex.

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